



# **HAITI NATIONAL CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE SURVEY 1989**

## **FINAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE REPORT**



**CHILD  
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1989 HAITI NATIONAL CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE SURVEY

Final English Language Report  
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND .....	1
CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY AND ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY.....	3
2.1 Objectives of the survey.....	3
2.2 Administrative structure and staffing of the survey ...	4
2.3 Sampling Methodology.....	4
2.4 Questionnaire Design and Content .....	5
2.5 Training and Field Work .....	6
2.6 Data Management .....	7
2.7 Response Rates.....	7
CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION .....	9
3.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents .....	9
3.2 Fertility Characteristics .....	11
3.3 Breast-Feeding .....	12
3.4 Reported Abortions .....	13
CHAPTER 4: MCH CARE, CURRENT PREGNANCY INTENTION AND PLANNING	
STATUS OF LAST LIVE BIRTH .....	15
CHAPTER 5: CONTRACEPTION .....	19
5.1 Knowledge of methods.....	19
5.2 Contraceptive use now or in the past (ever use) .....	19
5.3 Current use of contraception .....	20
5.4 Reasons for non-use.....	23
CHAPTER 6: RISK OF UNPLANNED PREGNANCY .....	25
CHAPTER 7: AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES .....	29
7.1. Source of Contraception.....	29
7.2. Condom use.....	30
CHAPTER 8: ATTITUDES TOWARD FAMILY PLANNING .....	33

CHAPTER 9: SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS .....	35
9.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics .....	35
9.2 Sexual Experience .....	36
9.3 Use of Contraception.....	38
9.4 Current Sexual Activity .....	39
CHAPTER 10: KNOWLEDGE OF AIDS .....	41
CHAPTER 11: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	43
REFERENCES .....	45
TABLES	



## PREFACE

In 1989, the Child Health Institute (CHI), Port-au-Prince, Haiti, with technical assistance from the Division of Reproductive Health, Centers for Disease Control (CDC), conducted a Contraceptive Prevalence Survey among both men and women of reproductive age to examine fertility, contraceptive behavior (particularly use of condoms), use of maternal and child health services and childhood immunization levels. Preliminary reports in both English and French were issued in May and October, 1990, respectively. The final French language report was prepared by the Child Health Institute, Port-au-Prince, Haiti. This final English language report was prepared by CDC in collaboration with CHI for those interested readers who do not read French.

The English language report was prepared by Jay S. Friedman and Paul W. Stupp, and reviewed by Howard Goldberg and Leo Morris of the Division of Reproductive Health, CDC, and Dr. Michel Cayemittes of the CHI.

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## 1. BACKGROUND

Haiti occupies the western third of the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, about 800 miles (1300 kilometers) southeast of the southern tip of the state of Florida, USA. Its area is 10,714 square miles (27,856 square kilometers) and its estimated population as of 1990 is 6.5 million. The crude birth rate is approximately 35 per 1000 and the crude death rate is estimated at 14 per 1000, resulting in a rate of natural increase of 2.2 percent per year. If these rates were to remain unchanged, the population would double every 32 years. The infant mortality rate in Haiti was estimated to be about 101 per thousand live births for the period from 1982 to 1987 according to the Morbidity, Mortality, and Utilization of Health Services Survey performed by the Child Health Institute in 1987.

The country is quite mountainous and only one-third consists of arable land. The per capita income, at less than \$400 per annum, is one of the lowest in the western hemisphere, but is comparable with most countries in West Africa.

The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey is the most recent of a continuing series of surveys in Haiti on fertility and contraceptive use. Although there was a Fertility Survey conducted in Haiti in 1977, followed by a Contraceptive Prevalence Survey in 1983, and a Morbidity, Mortality, and Utilization of Health Services Survey in 1987, there were still enough unanswered questions in 1989 concerning certain aspects of family planning and health in Haiti, particularly condom use, to warrant another nationwide survey, especially since these previous surveys had female respondents only.

The 1977 survey, part of the World Fertility Survey project, found contraceptive prevalence to be about 14 percent for all methods and 5 percent for modern methods among women of reproductive age who were in union. At that time it appeared that contraceptive use would increase, as in other developing countries, and eventually have an impact on Haiti's relatively high fertility rates when compared to levels existing in most other Caribbean nations. However, the 1983 survey revealed a decline in contraceptive use to 7 percent overall and 4 percent for modern methods. By 1987 the situation had not changed; the survey in that year found contraceptive prevalence to be similar to the level recorded in 1983.

## 2. METHODOLOGY AND ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY

### 2.1. Objectives of The Survey

In addition to the general objectives of evaluating family planning and maternal/child health care program performance, examining the family planning needs of the male and female population, and describing fertility levels, the 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey had several more specific objectives, as follows:

- a. To explain the large discrepancy between the number of contraceptives, particularly condoms, reportedly distributed, and the estimated number used according to past surveys and service statistics. Previous surveys (of females only) had indicated that about 1 percent or 14,000 Haitian couples used condoms as a method of preventing pregnancy. This finding persisted in spite of the seemingly incompatible data showing that as many as 15 million or more condoms have been issued from warehouses in Haiti in some years, which would be sufficient to supply 10 percent or 150,000 couples. The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey sought to resolve this discrepancy by including an independent sample of males and using a newly designed condom module questioning both males and females about condom use, the number of condoms distributed to individuals, the number used, and the number remaining unused. Equally important were questions to ascertain the extent to which Haitians are using condoms outside of marital unions and/or as a means of preventing transmission of HIV and other STD infections rather than pregnancy prevention. Condoms are currently the most effective means of preventing sexual transmission of HIV short of abstinence, but as in most developing countries, the amount of condom use for this purpose in Haiti is unknown.
- b. To obtain current data on contraceptive prevalence, method mix, sources of contraception, fertility, and levels of unplanned pregnancy. The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey also ascertained whether there have been any changes in these areas and defined target groups for family planning activities in both the public and private sectors.
- c. To investigate barriers to increased family planning use and identify programmatic factors that are important in improving acceptance and continuation of contraception. To achieve this objective, the survey collected information on perceived and actual problems with obtaining supplies, access to services, and the methods themselves.
- d. To examine male roles in family planning decision making and male attitudes about family planning. It is often argued that male attitudes constitute a major impediment to both the adoption of family planning methods and to a reduction of family size in much of the developing world. In Haiti, contraceptive use re-

mains low while fertility remains high, and male attitudes are sometimes cited as a reason for this lack of change. The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, the first to include males, collected data on the male's role in the couple's decision on whether to use a method and what kind of method to use, as well as how male and female attitudes compare regarding desired family size and the use of family planning. These data will show whether program activities might be modified to take male roles and attitudes into account.

e. To examine the proximate determinants of fertility including both modern and traditional contraception, breastfeeding, amenorrhea and patterns of union and cohabitation. Analysis of the 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey should cast further light on the difference between the 1983 estimates of total fertility of 5.5 births per women and the 1987 survey which found total fertility to be substantially higher at 6.4 births per woman.

f. To examine certain sexuality issues, particularly as these issues relate to family planning, condom use, and HIV transmission. The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey included questions on such topics as coital frequency and numbers of sexual partners for currently sexually active persons and, for 15-24 year-olds, a module on the age at which sexual activity began and early use of contraception.

## **2.2 Administrative Structure And Staffing of the Survey**

The 1989 Haiti Contraceptive Prevalence Survey was implemented by the Child Health Institute (CHI), which was responsible for the day-to-day management of all survey activities, including the supervision of collection of data in the field and data entry. Technical assistance was provided for all phases of the survey by the Division of Reproductive Health (DRH) of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). Data analysis and report writing were accomplished in collaboration with DRH/CDC. Funding was provided by the International Planned Parenthood Federation/Haiti, through a cooperative agreement with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID/Haiti).

A survey director was recruited and was made a temporary employee of the CHI. Working under the survey director was a fieldwork coordinator, who was also recruited from outside of CHI. CHI also provided an administrator to oversee and supervise financial management activities and a data manager who was in charge of data entry and editing. The survey questionnaires were administered by 6 interview teams, each consisting of a team leader and four interviewers.

### **2.3 Sampling Methodology**

The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey was a nationwide population-based household survey. The population to be surveyed was divided into 3 domains: Metropolitan Port-au-Prince, other urban areas and rural areas. Urban areas contain only about one-fourth of Haiti's population. Port-au-Prince and other urban areas were over-sampled so that they include approximately one-half of the sample households so estimates in urban areas would have greater precision. Rural areas were correspondingly undersampled. Thus, all total estimates for Haiti require weights to reflect the true population distribution in each domain (stratum) while unweighted numbers of cases are shown in tables.

The sampling strategy consisted of a two-stage cluster design to select respondents for the survey. The first stage consisted of the selection of independent samples of census enumeration districts (SDEs in French) within each domain. These SDEs were sub-sampled from SDEs selected for a larger 1987 survey of household expenditures (selection of SDEs for that survey was done with probability proportional to size). There were 28 SDEs selected in Port-au-Prince, 22 in other urban areas and 44 in rural areas--a total of 94 SDEs.

The second stage consisted of the random selection of households in each cluster: 46 households in clusters in Port-au-Prince and other urban areas and 54 households in clusters in rural areas. Half the households in each cluster were designated as "male" households and half as "female" households. Male interviewers interviewed all males between the ages of 15 and 59 who resided within selected male households, while female interviewers interviewed all females between the ages of 15 and 49 years in female households.

A total of 4,650 households were included in the sample. (One SDE on the island of Gonave was not visited because of inaccessibility.) It was estimated that this sample size would yield about 4,000 completed individual interviews--1,800 male and 2,200 females. The sample size was based on the minimum number of interviews needed per stratum to obtain adequately precise estimates for most of the survey topics, based on census estimates of potential respondents per household and projected response rates. As discussed in section 2.7, complete interviews were conducted with 1,842 males and 1,996 females.

### **2.4 Questionnaire Design and Contents**

The survey instrument consisted of two parts--a short household questionnaire and a much longer respondent questionnaire. The household questionnaire was filled out for every residence visited. It included information on the household's location and type of construction, water and latrine facilities, a listing of all residents and a small amount of information on each person

listed.

The respondent questionnaire was to be administered in "male" households to all males 15-59 years of age and in "female" households to all females 15-49 years of age listed on the household questionnaire.

The male questionnaire covered the following topics:

- a. Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, including age, religion, and socioeconomic status indicators;
- b. A complete marriage and cohabitation history;
- c. Contraceptive knowledge and use, including knowledge and past and current use of all family planning methods;
- d. Condom utilization, including information on numbers of condoms obtained, the number used and on hand, and attitudes toward condoms and their use;
- e. Male roles in the couple's decision regarding use of family planning methods and male attitudes concerning contraception and fertility;
- f. Numbers of current sexual partners, coital frequency and, for 15-24 year old young adults, information on the initiation of sexual activity.

The female questionnaire covered all of the above topics except male roles and attitudes. In addition, it included:

- a. Pregnancy and childbearing information and information on breastfeeding, postpartum amenorrhea, desired fertility, and the planning status of the last pregnancy;
- b. Barriers to family planning use, including information on reasons for not using or for having stopped using contraception, accessibility of family planning services, satisfaction with services used or available, and other factors which may be hindering acceptance or continuation of methods;
- c. Pregnancy termination, including information on reported induced abortions.

## **2.5 Training and Fieldwork**

Training of interviewers and interview team supervisors took place during the 3-week period immediately preceding the start of fieldwork on September 1, 1989. Training was conducted by the survey director, CDC consultants, and CHI staff. Training consisted of teaching prospective interviewers the principles of successful interviewing and field procedures, as well as ensuring that they were completely conversant with the questionnaire

content and procedures for asking questions and filling out questionnaires. As part of the training process, each interviewer conducted practice interviews in non-sample households before the start of actual fieldwork. In addition, those selected as interview team supervisors received training in team logistics, selection of households according to the sample design, editing questionnaires, and forms management.

Six teams of interviewers were employed, each consisting of a team supervisor, two interviewers of each sex, and a driver. Several more interviewers were trained than were needed in order to provide substitutes in case any interviewers left the survey, which, in fact, happened. Fieldwork began September 1, 1989 and required about 9 weeks to complete.

## **2.6 Data Management**

Data processing activities were carried out at the CHI using micro-computer operators hired for the survey. A CHI programmer supervised data entry and editing. Data entry and editing were done concurrently using software developed at the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and modified for this survey. This software performs checks on the ranges of all variables, the consistency between variables and the "skip patterns" of the questionnaires. The data entry staff, thus, had the added responsibility of passing questionnaire problems on to the data manager. These staff members were trained with the interviewers to insure familiarity with the data collection instruments. A CDC programmer traveled to Haiti shortly after field work and data collection began for the purpose of installing the software and training the CHI staff in the use of the software, as well as testing and debugging the program that had been modified for the Haiti questionnaire.

## **2.7 Response Rates**

Table 2-1 presents the interview status of selected households and individuals--both males and females.

In the 2,324 "male" households, interviews were completed in 91.1 percent of the selected dwellings. Interviewers identified males eligible respondents in 76.6 percent of the selected dwellings, while 14.5 percent of the selected dwellings did not contain eligible males. In occupied "male" households where household interviews were not obtained, the reasons were because selected individuals could not be located in 3.4 percent of selected dwellings and because of refusals in 1.6 percent of the selected dwellings. Of the rest, 3.1 percent were found to be unoccupied and 0.8 percent were classified as "other" (demolished, no longer existing, etc.).

In the 2,326 "female" households, the results were almost identical. Female household interviews were completed in 90.8 percent

of the sample dwellings. As a result, interviewers found females eligible to be respondents in 78.1 percent of the selected dwellings and no one eligible in 12.7 percent of the selected dwellings. Among occupied "female" households where household interviews were not conducted obtained, the reasons were that residents could not be found in 3.3 percent of selected dwellings and because of refusals in 1.3 percent. Of the rest, 3.7 percent were found to be unoccupied and 0.9 percent were classified as "other" (demolished, no longer existing, etc.).

The completed household questionnaires identified 2,287 men as eligible for an interview. Of these, interviews were completed with 1,842, or 81 percent. The major reason that individual interviews were not completed was the absence of the respondent despite several visits to the households (17.5 percent). Only 0.7 percent refused to be interviewed.

The completed household questionnaires identified 2,301 women as eligible for interview. Of these, completed interviews were obtained for 1,996, or 87 percent. Contact was not made with 11.2 percent and 0.7 percent refused to be interviewed.

Table 2-2 shows the percent distribution of the total survey population by age group compared with those respondents for whom interviews were completed. The column to the left for both males and females shows the percent distribution of all household residents, not just respondents, based on listings of residents from the household questionnaire. These data were gathered on the separate household questionnaire which listed all household residents. The data in the right hand column for both males and females show the proportion each age group represents in the sampled population, and in general, decreases as age increases, reflecting recent high fertility. However, respondents 20-24 years of age of both sexes represent a smaller proportion of the population than expected, reflecting lower response rates for this hard-to-reach mobile population. Except for this one age group, completed interviews follow the same pattern seen for all household residents.



TABLE 2-1  
Household and Individual Interview Status, By Sex  
(Number and Percent Distribution)  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 2-1

Etat des Interviews des Foyers et des Individuels, Par Sexe  
(Nombre et Répartition en Pourcentages)  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Categorie

<u>Maisons Selectionées - Selected Houses</u>	<u>MALE</u>		<u>FEMALE</u>	
	%	N	%	N
Interview du Foyer Achevée, Liste d'Enqueté(e) Obtenue Household Interview Completed, Respondent List Obtained	76.6	1780	78.1	1816
Interview du Foyer Achevée, Aucun Enqueté(e) Eligible Dans le Foyer Household Interview Completed, No Eligible Respondent in the Household	14.5	336	12.7	295
Interviews Foyers Achevées/Complete HH Intvs.	91.1	2116	90.8	2111
Personne Dans le Foyer Residents Not at Home	3.4	80	3.3	76
<u>Refus Refusal</u>	1.6	37	1.3	31
Total - Occupied Houses/Maisons Occupées	96.1	2233	95.4	2218
Ménage Vide - Household Unoccupied	3.1	73	3.7	87
<u>Autre Other</u>	0.8	18	0.9	21
Total	100.0	2324	100.0	2326

MALES

<u>Enquetés Individuels Selectionés</u> <u>Individual Respondents Selected</u>	<u>Pourcentage</u>	<u>Nombre</u>
Interview Achevée - Completed Interviews	80.5	1842
Interview Inachevé - Incomplete Interviews	0.6	14
Enqueté Absente - Respondent Absent	17.5	401
Refus de Repondre - Refusal	0.6	14
<u>Autre Other</u>	0.7	16
Total	100.0	2287

FEMALES

<u>Enquetées Individuelles Selectionées</u> <u>Individual Respondents Selected</u>	<u>Pourcentage</u>	<u>Nombre</u>
Interview Achevée - Completed Interviews	86.7	1996
Interview Inachevée - Incomplete Interviews	0.9	20
Enquetée Absente - Respondent Absent	11.2	258
Refus de Repondre - Refusal	0.7	17
<u>Autre Other</u>	0.4	10
Total	100.0	2301

TABLE 2-2  
Percent Distribution of Females, 15-49, and Males, 15-59,  
With Complete Interviews by Age, Compared to Household Population by Age  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 2-2  
Répartition en Pourcentage des femmes, 15-49 et hommes, 15-59  
Qui Ont Achevés des Interviews Complètement, par Age  
Comparés à Tous les Résidents des Foyers, par Age  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

All Household Residents Including Respondents Tous les Résidents des Foyers Y Compris Les Enquêtés	Respondents With Complete Interviews Enquêtés Qui Ont Achevés des Interviews Complètement
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<u>Age</u>	<u>Females</u>	
15-19	21.0	20.2
20-24	18.1	16.8
25-29	19.4	19.6
30-34	14.8	15.2
35-39	10.7	11.4
40-44	9.4	10.1
45-49	6.7	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases/No. de cas	2301	1996

<u>Age</u>	<u>Males</u>	
15-19	17.5	16.5
20-24	16.2	12.8
25-29	17.3	16.4
30-34	10.9	11.1
35-39	11.5	12.5
40-44	8.4	9.8
45-49	6.8	7.9
50-54	6.2	7.0
55-59	5.1	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases/No. de cas	2287	1842

### 3. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

#### 3.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 3-1 presents the percent distribution of respondents by age group, according to their residence. In general, for both males and females, the populations are younger in urban areas, probably reflecting internal migration of younger people from rural to urban areas in search of employment, and possibly, better educational opportunities.

Table 3-2 presents the distribution of men and women in each domain by selected socio-demographic characteristics: education, religion and employment status. Women have lower education levels than men. Almost half of all women have no formal education at all (never attended primary school), compared to about one-third of men.

As might be expected, the education levels of both men and women are much higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. While in rural areas, 60 percent of women report no education, this is true of only 20 percent of women in Port-au-Prince and 35 percent of women in other urban areas. Looking at men from the opposite point of view, while more than half of men in Port-au-Prince and more than 40 percent of men in other urban areas have some secondary education or more, this is true of only six percent of men in rural areas. The proportion of men in each residence category with any education is greater than the corresponding category for women.

About two-thirds of Haitians of both sexes report that they are Catholic; a higher proportion of women (27 percent) than men (20 percent) reported that they are Protestants. Also, the proportion of Protestants among the non-Catholics is slightly higher in Port-au-Prince than in other areas for both sexes.

Slightly less than one-third of women report that they were employed in the past four weeks, with fewer women in urban areas reporting employment compared to rural women. While almost 60 percent of men report employment in the past four weeks, the disparity between the three strata is more striking than that of women; less than one-fourth of men in Port-au-Prince report employment, compared to 42 percent of men in other urban areas and 70 percent of rural men.

For the purposes of this survey a person "in union" is defined as being in one of three types of Haitian unions: "maryé" or religious marriage; "plasé" or socially acceptable consensual union; and "vivavek", a visiting relationship.

Table 3-3 shows the percentages of men and women, by age, who have ever been and are currently in union. One in eight women under 20 is currently in union compared with only one in twenty men. The proportions of both sexes under the age of 30 who have

ever been and who are currently in union are comparable to other countries in the Caribbean and Latin America, but are lower than most sub-Saharan African countries.

Table 3-4 presents the proportions ever in union and currently in union, according to residence. In general, higher proportions of both men and women in each age group outside Port-au-Prince--in other urban areas and even more so in rural areas--reported they were currently in union.

Table 3-5 shows the proportion of each age group in each union category. Fewer women than men have never been in union in all age categories, indicating that, in general, women enter into a union at a younger age than men. The percentages of all women and all men in each union category are similar for each sex. However, there is a tendency for younger men and women to report consensual unions rather than legal marriage. Many of the consensual unions may lead to formal marriages at a later age.

Table 3-6 shows union status by education level. Among both women and men the proportion of persons who have never been in union increases with education. Only 13 and 17 percent of women and men, respectively, with no education have never been in union, compared to 56 percent of both men and women with some secondary education. This difference reflects, in part, the better educational status of younger people and a later age at first union. After entry into a union, the type of union varies according to education level. Less educated persons in union tend to be *plasé* (in consensual union), while a greater proportion of respondents at higher education levels who are in union report legal marriages. While 45-47 percent of women and men with no education are *plasé* compared to only 26-27 percent who are married, 20-21 percent of men and women with some secondary education are married compared to only 10-12 percent who report a consensual union (*plasé*).

Although "vivavek" means "living together", in fact, the term in Haiti describes a less intensive relationship. While more than 85 percent of women who are *maryé* or *plasé* spent the previous night with their partner, this was true of only 20 percent of women in the *vivavek*-type union (Table 3-7). Also, while 90 percent of women who are *maryé* or *plasé* see their partner every day this is true of only one-third of women who are in a *vivavek* union. In fact, almost half (48.5 percent) of women who are in a *vivavek* union do not see their partner as frequently as once per week.

Table 3-8 shows that the mean age at union for women in Haiti is fairly high at 22.5 years. It increases somewhat from rural to urban residence, and increases sharply with education from 21 years for women with no education to 26 years for women with some secondary education.

### **3.2 Fertility Characteristics**

Table 3-9, shows that the mean number of children ever born is highest in rural areas and among the least educated. (However, this data is not controlled for differences between the groups in age composition). The mean number of live births to all rural women (2.9) is almost twice that of all women in Port-au-Prince (1.5), while the mean number of live births to women with no education (3.6) is four times greater than the mean number of live births to all women in the highest education category. Women in the 45-49 year old category (who have reached the end of their childbearing years) who are in rural areas or have no education bear, on average about six children per woman: this is at least two more children than women who live in urban areas or who have some secondary education.

Table 3-10 shows the distribution of women by number of live births for each residence group. Considering the proportion of women in each residence grouping (domain) with no live births it is clear that the more urbanized the area the higher the proportion of women who have had no live births. This reflects, for the most part, a later age at the beginning of child-bearing among urban women. Women with 7 or more live births constitute a fivefold greater proportion of women in rural areas compared to women in Port-au-Prince.

In the fertility module of the survey women were asked to report the date of birth of all their live births since January 1984. By combining this information with the information on the date of birth of the woman herself, it is possible to estimate age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) for any period of time since January 1984, and to compute a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for that period. The TFR can be interpreted as the average number of lifetime births per woman if during their lifetime women were to experience the age-specific fertility rates estimated for a given period.

Table 3-11 presents direct estimates of age-specific fertility rates (ASFR's) and the corresponding TFR, for three different periods of time (1984-89, 1987-89, and 1988-89). As can be seen in Table 3-11, the longer the period of time before the date of the survey (July-September, 1989), the lower are the estimated ASFR's and TFR (e.g., the TFR is 4.59 for the 60 months before the survey, 1984-89, 5.05 for the 24 months before the survey, 1987-89, and 5.82 for the 12 months before the survey, 1988-89). This probably indicates that there was a tendency for women not to report or to underreport births that occurred at successively earlier dates before the date of the survey. We are therefore inclined to accept the most recent period, 1988-89, as giving the most accurate estimate of recent fertility, with a TFR of 5.82.

Table 3-11 also contains indirect, or adjusted estimates for the 1988-89 period and estimates for the period 1982-87 from the EMMUS survey. The indirect estimate of a TFR of 6.0, which is calculated as an adjustment to the direct estimate using informa-

tion on the total children ever born, is somewhat higher than the direct estimate for the 1988-89 period. The estimate of 6.3 from the EMMUS with a larger sample size (4,976 woman) is also higher than the direct estimate of 5.8 from the Haiti CPS, indicating that the indirect estimate of 6.0 for 1988-89 may be a better indicator of the level of recent fertility than the direct estimate. This higher TFR of 6.0 is also consistent with the strikingly low level of contraceptive prevalence found in the survey, and discussed in Chapter 5.

Table 3-12 presents estimates of TFR for the same periods of time as in Table 3-11, by area of residence of the woman at the time of the survey. Again, the recommended estimates from the Haiti 1989 CPS are the indirect estimates for the period 12 months prior to the survey, 1988-89. These show a considerable contrast between Port-au-Prince, with a TFR of 3.1, and the other urban areas and rural areas, with TFR's of 5.9 and 7.0, respectively. The differences in results for urban areas are in opposite directions from results in the EMMUS, where the TFR's were 4.6 for Port-au-Prince and 4.8 for other urban areas respectively. The small difference between Port-au-Prince and other areas urban in the EMMUS study, compared to the 1989 Haiti CPS, indicates that the definition of "other" urban in the EMMUS study likely includes peripheral areas of Port-au-Prince, which were classified as being part of Port-au-Prince in the 1989 CPS. For this reason a final row has been included in Table 3-12, labeled "all urban", which shows essentially equal results for the two surveys. This joining together of urban areas in the 1979 CPS also doubles the sample size available, reducing the higher variance associated with the Port-au-Prince and other urban domains. Comparing the results of the two surveys, we are left with the conclusion that there have been only very modest declines, if any, in fertility in both rural and urban areas.

### **3.3 Breastfeeding**

Breastfeeding is another of the proximate determinants of fertility since its duration and intensity affect the length of the postpartum anovulatory period (Bongaarts and Potter, 1983).<sup>2</sup> Depending on factors such as intensity, breastfeeding inhibits the resumption of ovulation and menstruation, thus delaying susceptibility to pregnancy after a birth.

Overall, results of the survey show the mean duration of breastfeeding in Haiti to be 18.2 months (Table 3-13). Not shown in the table is that breastfeeding is nearly universal in Haiti: 96.1 percent of women who reported a live birth within the past 5 years breastfed their last live born child. Women in Port-au-Prince, on average, breastfed their children for a shorter period (14.5 months) than their counterparts in other urban and rural areas, who breastfed their children an average of 18-19 months. This is the usual pattern seen in developing countries.

In addition, duration of breastfeeding was negatively associated with education; women with some secondary education or more only

breastfed their children an average of 15 months, compared to women in lower education categories who breastfed their children an average of 18-19 months. This is similar to patterns found in Latin America (Anderson et al., 1983)<sup>3</sup>.

### **3.4 Reported Abortions**

Abortion is another proximate determinant of fertility. Unfortunately, it is very difficult to obtain reliable data in a cross-sectional survey, especially where abortion is illegal. Due to under-reporting, the estimates presented here, therefore, probably underestimate true incidence of induced abortion in Haiti and represent a core of women at risk of unintended pregnancies. The true figure is probably higher, as it is expected that induced abortions are underreported by a factor of three to four.

Table 3-14 shows that 5.6 percent of women who have been pregnant at least once report having had one or more induced abortions. The percentage of women who report abortions decreases from urban to rural areas, with almost 10 percent of women in Port-au-Prince reporting an induced abortion, compared to only 4.5 percent of rural women.

There is little difference in reported abortion according to whether a woman is in union or not. As might be expected, in general, the proportion of women who report an abortion increases with age. While there is no clear pattern of having had an abortion according to education, in general, a much higher percentage of women with no living children report having had an abortion than women with children. This may indicate women not in union wanting to continue their education and/or women not being ready for marriage or responsibilities associated with childbearing. Among women with children, the proportion reporting an abortion generally increases as the number of living children increases, but this may be highly correlated with greater age and a longer period of exposure to the risk of abortion.

Table 3-15 shows that of women who report having had an induced abortion, almost two-thirds (64.3%) report having had only one abortion, but 23 percent report having had 2 abortions, and over 12 percent report 3 or more induced abortions. Table 3-16 shows that, for the most recent abortion, while the largest percentage of the abortions was performed by a medical doctor, a large percentage of women, 35.4 percent, report that they induced their last abortion themselves. This percentage was even higher in rural areas, where 42 percent reported that they performed their own abortion.



TABLE 3-1  
Percent Distribution of Age Group, By Residence  
Women Aged 15-49 and Men Aged 15-59,  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 3-1  
Répartition En Pourcentage Des Tranches d'Age, Par Résidence  
Des Femmes Agées de 15 à 49 Ans et Des Hommes Agés de 15 à 59 Ans,  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	Total	Résidence		
		Port au Prince	Other/Autre Urban	Rural
<u>Age</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>			
15-19	20.2	24.5	23.3	18.2
20-24	16.8	20.2	17.3	15.7
25-29	19.6	21.1	19.5	19.1
30-34	15.2	15.3	13.5	15.5
35-39	11.4	7.7	11.2	12.5
40-44	10.1	6.0	9.9	11.4
45-49	6.8	5.2	5.4	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases				
No. de cas	1996	583	446	967
	<u>MEN</u>			
15-19	16.5	23.8	23.3	13.4
20-24	12.8	21.2	15.6	10.2
25-29	16.4	20.4	16.9	15.3
30-34	11.1	8.8	10.3	11.8
35-39	12.5	10.1	11.3	13.3
40-44	9.8	6.0	7.2	11.3
45-49	7.9	3.0	5.6	9.5
50-54	7.0	3.4	5.1	8.2
55-59	6.0	3.2	4.6	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases				
No. de cas	1842	466	390	986



TABLE 3-2  
Percent Distribution of Education Level, Religion and Employment Status  
By Residence, Women Aged 15-49 and Men Aged 15-59,  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 3-2  
Répartition En Pourcentage Du Niveau d'Education, Religion et Statut d'Emploi  
Des Femmes Agées de 15 à 49 Ans et Des Hommes Agés de 15 à 59 Ans,  
Par Résidence  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	Total	=====Résidence=====		
		Port au Prince	Other/Autre Urban	Rural
<u>Education</u>	<u>WOMEN - FEMMES</u>			
None - Aucune	48.3	20.2	35.0	59.8
Prim. 1-3*	15.3	14.9	14.1	15.7
Prim. 4-6	19.8	24.3	25.3	18.0
> Prim. 6	16.6	43.4	25.6	6.5
<u>Réligion</u>				
Catholique	67.5	60.0	67.5	69.8
Protestante	26.5	32.8	25.8	24.7
No Religion	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.4
Other / Autre	3.7	4.8	3.6	3.4
Worked Last Four Weeks				
<u>Travaillée Quatre Dernières Semaines</u>				
Yes / Oui	32.1	22.8	23.1	37.0
No / Non	67.9	77.2	76.9	63.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cas - Cases	1996	583	446	967
<u>Education</u>	<u>MEN - HOMMES</u>			
None - Aucune	32.7	10.5	10.3	42.4
Prim. 1-3*	22.1	12.9	15.9	25.6
Prim. 4-6	26.3	24.0	32.3	25.7
> Prim. 6	18.9	52.6	41.5	6.4
<u>Réligion</u>				
Catholique	64.4	60.7	64.6	65.2
Protestante	20.1	23.8	20.3	19.2
Other / Autre	11.1	9.4	9.5	11.9
No Religion	4.4	6.1	5.6	3.8
Worked Last Four Weeks				
<u>Travaillée Quatre Dernières Semaines</u>				
Yes / Oui	58.8	24.0	41.8	70.4
No / Non	41.2	76.0	58.2	29.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cas - Cases	1842	466	390	986
* Includes those with adult literacy course.				
* Y compris ceux qui ont suivi un cours d'alphabetisation.				

TABLE 3-3  
Percent of Females, 15-49, and Males, 15-59,  
Who Were Ever in a Union and Currently in a Union,\*  
by Age Group  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 3-3  
Pourcentage des Femmes, 15-49 et Hommes 15-59  
Qui Ont Eté en Union et Qui Sont Actuellement en Union,\*  
par Tranche d'Age  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Age	=====Females=====			=====Males=====		
	% Ever in Union	% Currently in Union	No. of Cases	% Ever in Union	% Currently in Union	No. of Cases
	% Ont été en union	% Actuellement en union	No. de Cas	% Ont été en union	% Actuellement en union	No. de Cas
15-19	14.5	12.5	423	5.8	5.4	334
20-24	52.3	47.9	347	28.5	24.3	261
25-29	84.7	74.8	395	68.7	62.9	312
30-34	95.8	88.9	299	89.5	84.4	197
35-39	97.3	83.7	216	92.9	87.0	222
40-44	98.7	85.3	189	95.0	88.5	167
45-49	98.0	75.5	127	99.1	90.2	130
50-54	-	-	-	98.0	84.9	117
<u>55-59</u>	-	-	-	<u>99.4</u>	<u>88.3</u>	<u>102</u>
Total	70.5	61.9	1996	67.9	61.6	1842

\* union is defined as being either "maryé" (legal marriage), "plasé" (consensual union) or "vivavek" (visiting relationship).

\* en union est défini comme maryé, plasé ou vivavek.

TABLE 3-4  
Percent of Females, 15-49, and Males, 15-59,  
Who Were Ever in a Union and Currently in a Union,  
by Age Group and Residence  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 3-4  
Pourcentage des Femmes, 15-49 et Hommes 15-59  
Qui Ont Été en Union et Qui Sont Actuellement en Union,\*  
par Groupe d'Âge et Résidence  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Age Group	=====FEMALES=====			=====MALES=====		
	% Ever in Union	% Currently in Union	No. of Cases	% Ever in Union	% Currently in Union	No. of Cases
	% Ont été en union	% Actuellement en union	No. de Cas	% Ont été en union	% Actuellement en union	No. de Cas
PORT-AU-PRINCE						
15-19	14.0	12.6	143	8.1	6.3	111
20-24	35.6	31.4	118	22.2	14.1	99
25-29	70.7	64.2	123	52.6	46.3	95
30-34	89.9	71.9	89	70.7	70.7	41
35+	95.5	68.2	110	92.5	80.8	120
Total	57.3	46.8	583	47.4	41.0	466
OTHER URBAN AREAS - VILLES DE PROVINCE						
15-19	14.4	14.4	104	6.6	6.6	91
20-24	53.3	46.8	77	44.3	39.3	61
25-29	80.5	65.5	87	78.8	65.2	66
30-34	96.7	85.0	60	82.5	77.5	40
35+	98.3	75.4	118	97.7	87.1	132
Total	67.3	55.6	446	63.3	56.2	390
RURAL AREAS - ZONES RURALES						
15-19	14.8	11.9	176	4.6	4.5	132
20-24	58.6	54.6	152	26.7	24.8	101
25-29	90.3	80.5	185	71.5	67.6	151
30-34	97.3	94.7	150	94.0	87.9	116
35+	98.4	86.2	304	96.5	88.7	486
Total	75.2	67.9	967	72.9	67.6	986

TABLE 3-5  
Percentage of Women 15-49 and Men 15-59 in Each Union Category,  
by Age Group  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 3-5  
Pourcentage de Femmes 15-49 et d'Hommes 15-59 de Chaque Catégorie d'Union  
Par Tranche d'Age  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

TRANCHE D'AGE <u>AGE GROUP</u>	Current Union Status <u>Etat d'Union Actuel</u>					<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>N</u>
	Never In Union	Visiting Relation- ship	Consensual Union	Married	Divorced Widowed Seperated		
	Jamais en Union	Vivavek	Plasé	Maryé	Divorcé(e) Veuf(ve) Séparé(e)		
			<u>WOMEN</u>	<u>- FEMMES</u>			
15-19	85.5	4.8	5.8	1.8	2.0	100.0	423
20-24	47.7	6.6	28.9	12.4	4.4	100.0	347
25-29	15.3	8.3	41.7	24.8	9.8	100.0	395
30-34	4.2	6.0	47.0	35.9	6.9	100.0	299
35-39	2.7	4.5	38.9	40.4	13.7	100.0	216
40-44	1.3	4.4	43.5	37.5	13.4	100.0	189
<u>45-49</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>29.0</u>	<u>43.5</u>	<u>22.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>127</u>
ALL WOMEN TOUTES LES FEMMES	29.5	5.8	32.1	24.1	8.5	100.0	1996
			<u>MEN</u>	<u>= HOMMES</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>N</u>
15-19	94.2	4.1	1.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	334
20-24	71.6	8.6	13.8	1.9	4.1	100.0	261
25-29	31.3	6.7	36.1	20.1	5.8	100.0	312
30-34	10.5	5.1	45.1	34.2	5.1	100.0	197
35-39	7.1	2.8	47.9	36.3	6.0	100.0	222
40-44	5.0	0.0	50.4	38.1	6.5	100.0	167
45-49	0.9	4.0	36.6	49.6	8.9	100.0	130
50-54	2.0	2.0	42.9	39.9	13.1	100.0	117
<u>55-59</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>39.2</u>	<u>48.0</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>102</u>
ALL MEN TOUS LES HOMMES	32.6	4.3	32.1	25.2	5.8	100.0	1842

TABLE 3-6  
Percentage of Women 15-49 and Men 15-59 in Each Union Category,  
by Education Level  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 3-6  
Pourcentage de Femmes 15-49 et d'Hommes 15-59 de Chaque Catégorie d'Union  
Par Niveau d'Education  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

		Current Union Status <u>Statut d'Union Actuel</u>					
		Never In Union	Visiting Relation- ship	Consensual Union	Married	Divorced Widowed Seperated	
		Jamais en Union	Vivavek	Plasé	Maryé	Divorcé Veuve Séparé	
<u>NIVEAU D'EDUCATION</u>				<u>WOMEN - FEMMES</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>N</u>
NONE/AUCUNE	12.8	6.0	45.0	27.0	9.7	100.0	852
PRIM. 1-3	29.3	5.7	30.6	26.0	8.4	100.0	302
PRIM. 4-6	47.8	6.3	20.8	17.9	7.2	100.0	412
> PRIM. 6	56.6	5.7	9.7	21.1	6.9	100.0	430
ALL WOMEN TOUTES LES FEMMES	29.5	5.8	32.1	24.1	8.5	100.0	1996
				<u>MEN - HOMMES</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>N</u>
NONE/AUCUNE	16.8	2.4	47.2	26.1	7.5	100.0	505
PRIM. 1-3	29.3	4.3	35.9	25.0	5.6	100.0	376
PRIM. 4-6	38.6	3.8	24.5	28.1	5.1	100.0	491
> PRIM. 6	55.5	8.4	12.0	19.9	4.1	100.0	470
ALL MEN TOUS LES HOMMES	32.6	4.3	32.1	25.2	5.8	100.0	1842

TABLE 3-7  
Percent of Women In Union Who Spent The Previous Night With Their Partner  
And Percent Distribution of Frequency Of Contact With Partner  
By Union Status, Women Aged 15-49,  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 3-7  
Le pourcentage des femmes qui ont passé la nuit dernière avec leur partenaire  
Et répartition en pourcentage de la fréquence du contact avec le partenaire  
Les femmes en union âgées de 15 à 24 ans, par état d'union actuel  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	Toutes les Femmes All Women	Union Status----Etat Civil -----		
		Vivavek Visiting	Plasé Consensual	Mariée Married
Percent: <u>Pourcentage:</u>				
With Partner Last Night Avec Partenaire La Nuit Dernière	81.2	19.9	86.5	88.3
No. of Cases - No. de cas	1173	117	609	447
Percent: <u>Pourcentage:</u>				
With Partner Every Day Avec Partenaire Tous Les Jours	85.2	33.5	90.5	90.0
With partner 1 X per Week Or More Avec Partenaire 1 X Par Semaine Ou plus	5.5	28.0	3.9	2.5
With Partner 1 X per Month Or More Avec Partenaire 1 X Par Mois Ou Plus	4.1	23.0	2.7	1.8
With Partner Less Than 1 X Per Month Avec Partenaire Moins de 1 X Par Mois	5.1	15.5	3.0	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases - No. de cas	1160*	113	604	443

\*Total does not include 13 women for whom data is missing.

\*13 femmes dont les données manquent ne sont pas comprises dans le total.

TABLE 3-8  
 Singulate Mean Age at Union, By Residence and Education, Women, 15-49  
 Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 3-8  
 Age Moyen à l'Union, Par Résidence et Niveau d'Education,  
 Femmes Agées de 15 à 49 Ans  
 Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	Age Moyen à l'Union <u>Mean Age at Union</u>
<u>All Women - Toutes Les Femmes</u>	22.5
<u>Résidence</u>	
Port au Prince	23.1
Other Urban	22.9
Rural	22.1
<u>Niveau d'Education</u>	
None - Aucune	21.0
Prim. 1-3	22.0
Prim. 4-6	23.8
> Prim. 6	26.1

TABLE 3-9  
Mean Number of Live Births per Woman by Age Group  
By Residence and Education  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 3-9  
Nombre Moyen de Naissances Vivantes par Femme, par Tranche d'Age,  
par Résidence et Education  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	Total	No. of Cases No. de Cas	====Résidence=====			=====Education=====			
			Port au Prince	Other Urban Autre Urbain	Rural	None Aucune	Primary (1-3) Primaire (1-3)	Primary (4-6) Primaire (4-6)	> Prim. 6
<u>Age</u>									
15-19	0.2	423	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
20-24	0.9	347	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.3
25-29	2.2	395	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.2
30-34	3.5	299	2.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.1	2.6	1.8
35-39	4.7	216	3.3	4.3	5.0	5.1	5.0	2.9	2.6
40-44	4.8	189	4.1	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.2	4.3	2.7
45-49	5.6	127	3.9	4.7	6.1	5.9	5.3	4.9	3.4
Total	2.5	1996	1.5	2.2	2.9	3.6	2.5	1.3	0.9
Number of Cases Nombre de Cas			583	446	967	852	302	412	430



TABLE 3-10  
Percent Distribution of Number of Live Births  
By Residence, Women 15-49 Years of Age  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 3-10  
Répartition en Pourcentage du Nombre de Naissances Vivantes  
Par Résidence, Femmes Agées de 15 à 49 Ans  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Nombre de <u>Naissances Vivantes</u> Number of Live Births				
	Total	Port au Prince	Autre Urbain Other Urban	Rural
0	33.5	48.0	35.9	28.5
1	14.9	15.6	16.8	14.3
2	13.0	13.7	12.6	12.8
3	9.2	8.1	10.1	9.3
4	6.7	5.8	5.4	7.2
5	7.2	2.6	6.1	8.8
6	4.1	3.1	4.5	4.3
7+	11.5	3.1	8.7	14.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases 1996		583	446	967

**TABLE 3-11**  
**Age-Specific Fertility Rates per 1000 Women and Total Fertility Rate**  
**For Selected Periods Prior To This Survey,<sup>1</sup>**  
**Compared With Results of 1987 EMMUS\* Survey**  
**Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989**

**TABLEAU 3-11**  
**Taux de Fécondité par Age Pour 1000 Femmes et Descendance Totale**  
**Par Période Sélectionnée Avant Cette Enquête<sup>1</sup>**  
**En Comparaison des Résultats de l'Enquête EMMUS\* de 1987**  
**Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989**

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Estimations Directes (%)<sup>2</sup></u> <u>Direct Estimates per 1000<sup>2</sup></u>			<u>Indirect<sup>4</sup></u> <u>1988-89</u>	<u>EMMUS<sup>5</sup></u> <u>1982-87</u>
	<u>1984-89<sup>3</sup></u>	<u>1987-89<sup>3</sup></u>	<u>1988-89<sup>3</sup></u>		
15-19	76	103	103	95	96
20-24	180	192	200	197	260
25-29	236	243	305	328	300
30-34	202	231	283	287	274
35-39	129	135	176	179	198
40-44	67	74	62	84	115
45-49	29	32	37	26	22
<b>Total Fertility Rate</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Descendance Totale (1996 women/femmes)</b>					

\* EMMUS = Morbidity, Mortality and Use of Services Survey, 1987

\* EMMUS = L'Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services, 1987

#### NOTES

- 1- Survey conducted September-November 1989, and included birth history of all births since Jan. 1984, excluding 59 women who do not know the month of their last live birth.
  - 2- Direct estimates per 1000 women based on all births and woman-months of exposure within the age and time interval.
  - 3- For the periods 1984-89, 1987-89 and 1988-89, the 60, 24 and 12 months prior to interview, respectively, were used to calculate ASFR and TFR.
  - 4- Indirect estimates calculated by the Brass' P/F method of adjusting fertility rates for the year before the survey by using information on children ever born.
  - 5- EMMUS survey estimates are direct estimates based on responses of 4976 women, using a complete history of all births.
- 
- 1- L'enquête a été menée Septembre-Novembre 1989, avec une histoire génésique de toutes les naissances depuis Janvier 1984, en excluant 59 femmes qui ne savent pas le mois de leur dernière naissance vivante.
  - 2- Les estimations directes pour 1000 femmes ont été basées sur toutes les naissances et les mois/femmes d'exposition dans l'intervalle de temps et d'âge.
  - 3- Pour les périodes 1984-89, 1987-89 et 1988-89 les 60, 24 and 12 mois avant l'interview, respectivement, ont été utilisés pour faire ces calculs.
  - 4- Les estimation indirectes ont été calculées par la méthodologie P/F de Brass d'ajuster les taux de fécondité de l'année avant l'enquête en se servant des données sur tous les enfants qui sont nés.
  - 5- Les estimations de l'enquête EMMUS sont des estimations basées sur les réponses de 4978 femmes, en utilisant une histoire génésique complète.

TABLE 3-12  
Total Fertility Rate, By Residence, For Selected Periods Prior To Survey<sup>1</sup>,  
Compared With Results of 1987 EMMUS\* Survey  
Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 3-12  
Descendance Totale, Par Résidence,  
Pour des Périodes Sélectionnées Avant l'Enquête<sup>1</sup>,  
En Comparaison des Résultats de l'Enquête EMMUS de 1987  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	Estimations Directes <sup>2</sup> -----Direct Estimates <sup>2</sup> ---			Indirect <sup>3</sup> 1988-89	EMMUS <sup>4</sup> 1982-87
<u>Résidence</u>	1984-89	1987-89	1988-89		
<u>Port au Prince</u>					
Total Fertility Rate	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	4.6
Descendance Totale (566 women/femmes)					
<u>Other Urban</u>					
Total Fertility Rate	4.2	4.8	5.6	5.9	4.8
Descendance Totale (434 women/femmes)					
<u>Rural</u>					
Total Fertility Rate	5.2	5.8	6.7	6.9	7.1
Descendance Totale (937 women/femmes)					
<u>All Urban - Toutes Zones Urbaines**</u>					
Total Fertility Rate	3.6	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.7
Descendance Totale (1000 women/femmes)					

NOTES: See [TABLE 3-11](#)

NOTES: Voir [TABLEAU 3-11](#)

\* EMMUS = Morbidity, Mortality and Use of Services Survey , 1987

\* EMMUS = L'Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services, 1987

\*\* Average of Port-au-Prince and Other Urban Areas.

\*\* Moyen de Port-au-Prince et les villes de province.

TABLE 3-13  
The Mean Duration Of Breastfeeding (In Months), By Residence and Education\*  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 3-13  
La durée moyenne en mois de l'allaitment\*  
Par résidence et niveau d'éducation  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	Mean Duration In Months <u>Durée Moyenne en Mois</u>	No. Births Last Two Years <u>No. Naissances 2 Dernières Années</u>
All Women / Toutes Les Femmes	18.2	469
<u>Résidence</u>		
Port au Prince	14.5	55
Other Urban	17.7	63
Rural	18.9	351
<u>Niveau d'Education</u>		
None - Aucune	18.6	295
Primary 1-3	18.7	66
Prim. 4-6	17.8	72
> Prim. 6	15.1	37

\*Mean duration of breast-feeding calculated by the prevalence-incidence method: Mean Duration =  
(No. Currently Breastfeeding/Number of Births Last 24 Months) x 24

\*La durée moyenne d'allaitment calculée par la méthode prévalence-incidence:  
Durée Moyenne =  
(No. Allaitment Actuelle/Nombre de Naissances 24 Dernières Mois) x 24

**TABLE 3-14**  
**Of Women 15-49 Who Have Been Pregnant At Least Once,**  
**The Percentage Reporting An Induced Abortion,**  
**By Selected Characteristics and Residence**  
**Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989**

**TABLEAU 3-14**  
**Des femmes âgées de 15 à 49 ans qui ont été enceinte au moins une fois,**  
**Le pourcentage qui déclarent d'avoir eu un avortement provoqué.**  
**Par caractéristiques sélectionnées et résidence**  
**Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989**

	Total		=====Residence=====					
			Port au Prince		Other Urban		Autre Urbain Rural	
All Women	5.6	(1315)	9.5	(327)	6.7	(291)	4.5	(697)
Toutes les femmes								
<u>Union Status / Etat Civil</u>								
Not In Union/Pas en union	5.2	( 214)	8.9	( 79)	10.3	( 58)	1.3	( 77)
In Union/En union	5.7	(1101)	9.7	(248)	6.0	(233)	4.8	(620)
<u>Age</u>								
15-24	3.9	(241)	6.3	(64)	7.0	(57)	2.5	(120)
25-29	3.0	(303)	3.8	(80)	4.6	(66)	2.6	(157)
30-34	6.5	(278)	14.8	(81)	1.9	(57)	5.0	(140)
35-39	7.6	(201)	15.0	(40)	17.0	(47)	4.4	(114)
40-49	7.4	(292)	9.7	(62)	6.3	(64)	7.2	(166)
<u>Education</u>								
None - Aucune	4.6	(703)	9.1	( 88)	7.0	(128)	3.9	(487)
Prim. 1-3	9.8	(206)	12.5	( 56)	10.0	( 50)	9.0	(100)
Prim. 4-6	3.6	(226)	5.3	( 76)	4.6	( 66)	2.4	( 84)
> Prim. 6	8.3	(180)	11.2	(107)	6.4	( 47)	3.9	( 26)
<u>No. of Children / No. d'enfants</u>								
0	16.4	( 51)	26.9	(26)	**	( 9)	**	( 16)
1	4.4	(299)	4.4	(90)	4.1	(73)	4.4	(136)
2	4.0	(256)	8.9	(79)	3.6	(56)	2.5	(121)
3	4.8	(181)	4.3	(47)	6.8	(44)	4.4	( 90)
4	4.6	(128)	14.7	(34)	**	(24)	1.4	( 70)
5+	6.9	(400)	11.8	(51)	9.4	(85)	6.1	(184)
<u>Worked Last 4 Weeks</u>								
<u>Travaillée 4 Dernières Semaines</u>								
Yes / Oui	3.3	(483)	8.7	(92)	5.1	( 79)	2.2	(312)
No / Non	7.2	(832)	9.8	(235)	7.6	(212)	6.2	(385)

\* 10 women who refused to answer this question are not included in the total.

\* 10 femmes qui ont refusé de répondre à cette question ne sont pas comprises dans le total.

( ) = Nombre de cas non-ponderés

\*\*Less than 25 cases / Moins de 25 cas. ( ) = Number of unweighted cases

TABLE 3-15  
 Percent Distribution of Number of Induced Abortions Reported By Women 15-49  
 Who Reported Having Had An Induced Abortion,  
 Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 3-15  
 Répartition en pourcentage du nombre d'avortements provoqués  
 Qui ont eue les femmes âgées de 15 à 49 ans Qui signalent  
 d'avoir eue un avortement provoqué.  
 Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Number of Abortions <u>Nombre d'Avortements</u>	Répartition en Pourcentage <u>Percent Distribution</u>
1	64.3
2	23.2
3	7.1
4 +	5.4
Total	100.0
Number of Cases	81*

\*One women who refused to answer this question is not included in the total.

\*Une femme qui a refusé de répondre à cette question n'est pas comprise dans le total

TABLE 3-16  
Of Women 15-49 Who Reported An Induced Abortion,  
Type of Person Who Performed Abortions, By Residence  
(Percent Distribution)  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 3-16  
Répartition en pourcentage de la personne qui a effectué les avortements  
Parmi les femmes âgées de 15 à 49 ans qui ont eue un avortement provoqué,  
Par résidence  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

=====Residence=====			
Personne <u>Person</u>	Total	Urbain Urban	Rural
Doctor / Médecin	36.3	52.9	22.6
Nurse-Midwife /Infirmière - Sage-Femme	12.4	3.9	19.4
Traditional Birth Attendant /Accoucheuse Traditionnelle	6.2	2.0	9.7
Friend / Amie	3.5	3.9	3.2
Self / Elle-même	35.4	27.5	41.9
Other / Autre	6.2	9.8	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases Nombre de cas	82	51	31



#### 4. MCH CARE, CURRENT PREGNANCY INTENTION AND PLANNING STATUS OF LAST LIVE BIRTH

The upper panel of Table 4-1 presents the percentage of women who had prenatal care for their last live birth (of those women who had a live birth in the past five years). Overall, two-thirds of women had prenatal care, with much higher proportions in urban (> 80%) than rural (61%) areas. Also, the proportion of women who had prenatal care increases with education; almost all women (94%) with some secondary education had prenatal care, compared to only 57 percent of women with no formal education.

As seen in the second panel of Table 4-1, which only includes women who had prenatal care, both urban and better educated women had a greater tendency to seek prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy. Almost three-fourths of women in Port-au-Prince and almost two-thirds of women in other urban areas had their first prenatal visit during the first trimester of pregnancy. In rural areas this was true of only 40 percent of women. Similarly, while only 41 percent of women with no education had their first prenatal visit during the first trimester of pregnancy, almost three-fourths of women with some secondary education had their first prenatal visit during the first trimester of pregnancy.

Among all women receiving prenatal care, slightly less than half had four or more prenatal visits. In Port-au-Prince almost half the women (46%) had 7 or more prenatal visits and more than three-fourths (78.3%) had four or more, while in other urban areas the percentages were less, with 60 percent of women having had 4 or more prenatal visits. In rural areas, however, only 38 percent of women had 4 or more prenatal visits. The contrast is even more striking by educational level: in general, with greater education a larger percentage of women had prenatal care, began the care earlier in the pregnancy and had more prenatal visits.

Table 4-2 shows the place of delivery of the last live birth for the 904 female respondents with a birth in the last five years. More than half of all women (54.5%) had their last live birth at home with professional assistance. However, there are notable differences, according to the residence and education of the mother. In Port-au-Prince more than 70 percent gave birth in a health facility, while this was true of only 44 percent of births in other urban areas and only 11 percent of births in rural areas. Similarly, while 73 percent of births to women with some secondary education took place in a health facility, this was true of only 11 percent of women with no education.

Table 4-3 shows current pregnancy intentions of women in union. Overall, four-fifths stated that they did not desire a pregnancy at the time of the survey, while 7 percent desired to become pregnant. Another 12 percent were currently pregnant. There were only minor differences according to place of residence. As may be expected, the proportion who were currently pregnant or



who desired a pregnancy decreased with age and the number of living children. While 30 percent of 15-24 year old women are currently pregnant or desire a pregnancy, this is true of less than 12 percent of women 40-44 years of age and less than 3 percent of women 45-49 years of age. Similarly, while 44 percent of women in union with no children are currently pregnant or desire to have a child, this is true of less than 15 percent of women with four or more children. However, it should be noted that 56 percent of women in union with no children did want to delay their first pregnancy. There is no clear pattern of a current desire to become pregnant according to employment status. The slightly higher prevalence of pregnancy among better educated women probably reflects their lower parity and younger age distribution.

A stated objective in family planning is that a couple should have the number of births they want when they want them; i.e., pregnancies should be planned. On the survey questionnaire all women who had ever had a live birth were asked whether the pregnancy resulting in their last live birth was desired. If not, they were asked whether they had wanted no more children or whether they merely wanted to wait longer before having another child. (Some women could not answer and said it was up to God or fate, etc.) On the basis of these questions, each woman's last pregnancy was classified as either "planned", "mistimed", "unwanted", or "unknown". Planned pregnancies were defined as those that were desired at the time the women became pregnant; mistimed pregnancies were classified as those that were desired, but at some time in the future; and unwanted pregnancies were those not desired, even at a future time (without implying that the child itself is unwanted, however). Using this scheme, the mistimed and unwanted pregnancies can be combined as an estimate of unplanned pregnancies.

Table 4-4 presents the planning status of the last live birth of those women who had a live birth in the last five years, by residence, number of live births, education level and employment status. Overall, 56 percent of pregnancies resulting in a live birth in the last five years in Haiti were reported to be planned, 11 percent were mistimed, 21 percent were unwanted and 10 percent said this was up to fate or the will of God, etc. In other words, almost 32 percent of last live births in Haiti were unplanned.

The proportion of planned pregnancies is highest among women who are younger and/or have a lower number of live births. While approximately 70 percent of pregnancies to women with 1 or 2 live births were planned, only 40 percent of pregnancies to women with 6 or more live births were planned. As might be expected, the proportion of planned pregnancies is higher among women with at least some secondary education (70 percent as opposed to 50-56 percent for women with less education). This is due in part to the differences in parity and/or age between well educated and less well educated women.

Of the births that are unplanned among women who are younger and who have fewer live births, the proportion that are mistimed is higher than the proportion unwanted. The reverse is true of older women with more live births. The lowest proportion reporting that the number of children they have is up to the will of God, fate, etc. is among women with some secondary education or more.

In [Table 4-5](#) the findings on the planning status of the last live birth shown in [Table 4-4](#) are compared to the woman's view of whether her partner considered the birth to be planned. Mothers responded that they and their partners agreed on whether the pregnancy was desired (planned) or not desired for three-fourths of the births. (These are the data that are underlined in the table.) It is noteworthy that while both the mother and father desired the birth for 58.9 percent of the pregnancies, only 1.9 percent of father's disagreed when the mother planned to have the pregnancy, but 12.8 percent of mothers did not plan to have a pregnancy, although her partner wanted her to become pregnant.

TABLE 4-1  
Of Women 15-49 Who Had a Live Birth in the Past Five Years The  
Percentage Who Had Prenatal Care For the Last Live Birth,  
And Percent Distribution of  
The Month of Pregnancy of the First Prenatal Visit and the Number of Visits  
by Residence and Education  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 4-1  
Des femmes 15 à 49 ans qui ont eue une naissance depuis cinq ans  
Le pourcentage qui a eue des soins prénatals  
Pour la dernière naissance vivante,  
Et des répartitions en pourcentage  
Du mois de grossesse de la première visite prénatales et le no. de visites  
par Résidence et Education  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	Total	<u>Residence</u>			<u>Education</u>			
		Port au Prince	Other Urban	Rural	Aucune None	Prim. 1-3	Prim. 4-6	Second. +
% Prenatal Care % Soins prénatals	67.5	83.4	86.0	61.1	56.5	77.3	85.5	93.8
No. of Cases No. de cas	902*	193	193	516	494	146	152	110
Month in Pregnancy of 1st Prenatal Visit Mois de 1ère visite prénatale <u>pendant grossesse</u>								
1-3	50.0	72.7	65.7	40.0	41.0	53.5	55.4	72.5
4-6	41.8	22.4	25.3	51.1	48.0	43.6	37.0	21.7
7-9	8.3	5.0	9.0	8.9	11.0	2.9	7.6	5.8
No. of Visits No. de visites								
1-3	51.3	21.7	40.0	61.7	60.2	53.5	44.6	22.5
4-6	26.0	32.3	27.3	24.1	24.4	28.2	31.0	21.7
7+	22.8	46.0	32.7	14.2	15.4	18.4	24.5	55.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	642	161	165	316	292	115	132	103

\*Two women for whom data on prenatal care is unknown are not included

\*Deux femmes dont les données sur les soins prénatals sont inconnus ne sont pas comprises dans le total.

TABLE 4-2  
Place of Delivery of Last Live Birth Within Past Five Years by  
Residence and Education, Women 15-49 Years of Age  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 4-2  
Lieu d'accouchement de la dernière naissance vivante depuis 5 ans  
Par résidence et éducation, femmes âgées de 15 à 49 ans  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Lieu d'Accouchement Place of Delivery	Total	=====Residence=====			=====Education=====			
		Port au Prince	Other Urban	Rural	Aucune None	Prim. 1-3	Prim. 4-6	Second. +
Public Facility Formation Publique	15.6	48.5	29.5	6.8	7.2	21.8	27.8	39.8
Private Facility Formation Privé	7.7	22.7	14.0	3.7	4.1	6.2	8.3	32.8
Home-Professional Domicile-Professionel	54.5	21.7	43.0	62.9	61.9	50.7	49.5	21.1
Home-Other Domicile-Autre	18.0	4.6	9.8	22.1	21.5	17.3	12.5	5.5
Other Autre	4.2	2.6	3.6	4.6	5.4	4.0	1.9	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	904	194	193	517	494	146	153*	110

\* Not including one women for whom information is missing.

\* Il y a une femme pour laquelle on n'a obtenu aucune donnée.

TABLE 4-3  
Percent Distribution of Current Pregnancy Intention,  
By Residence, Number of Live Births, Education Level and Employment Status  
Women In Union Aged 15-49  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 4-3  
La Répartition en Pourcentage de l'Intention Actuelle d'Avoir Une Grossesse  
Par Résidence, Nombre de Naissances Vivantes, Education et Statut d'Emploi  
Femmes En Union Agées de 15 à 49 Ans  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	Enceinte Actuellement Currently Pregnant	Pas Enceinte Actuellement =====Not Currently Pregnant=====			Total	N
		Désire Grossesse Desire Pregnancy	Ne Désire Pas Grossesse Don't Desire Pregnancy	N'est pas sur ou Inconnu Not Sure or Unknown		
Toutes Femmes All Women	12.3	6.5	80.0	1.1	100.0	1179
<u>Residence</u>						
Port au Prince	13.6	6.6	79.5	0.4	100.0	273
Other Urban	9.3	6.5	83.5	0.8	100.0	248
Rural	12.6	6.5	79.5	1.4	100.0	658
<u>Age</u>						
15-24	22.6	7.3	65.9	4.1	100.0	210
25-29	11.8	8.8	78.8	0.7	100.0	285
30-35	14.3	8.0	77.7	0.0	100.0	257
35-39	10.6	3.9	84.8	0.7	100.0	179
40-44	5.9	5.5	88.2	0.4	100.0	155
45-49	1.3	1.3	96.1	1.3	100.0	93
<u>No. de naissances vivantes.</u> <u>No. of Live Births</u>						
0	25.7	18.2	56.1	0.0	100.0	104
1	15.9	13.5	68.3	2.4	100.0	226
2	8.4	6.7	81.1	3.8	100.0	228
3	16.5	4.2	79.3	0.0	100.0	153
4	10.5	4.1	85.5	0.0	100.0	111
5	7.6	2.0	90.4	0.0	100.0	118
6	11.3	0.9	87.7	0.0	100.0	68
7+	7.4	1.0	91.6	0.0	100.0	171
<u>Education Level</u>						
None - Aucune	10.8	6.4	81.2	1.6	100.0	646
Prim. (1-3)	12.7	5.3	82.0	0.0	100.0	187
Prim. (4-6)	15.9	8.0	75.0	1.1	100.0	188
> Prim. 6	15.6	7.2	77.2	0.0	100.0	158
<u>Employed Last Month</u> <u>Travaillée Depuis 1 Mois</u>						
No / Non	12.5	7.8	78.8	0.9	100.0	444
Yes / Oui	12.2	5.7	80.8	1.3	100.0	735



TABLE 4-4  
Of Those Women Who Had a Live Birth in the Past Five Years  
Percent Distribution of The Planning Status of The Last Pregnancy  
Which Resulted in A Live Birth  
by Residence, Number of Live Births, Education Level and Employment Status  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 4-4  
Des Femmes Qui Ont Eue Une Naissance Vivante Pendant Les 5 Dernières Années,  
Répartition en Pourcentage du Statut de Planification  
De la Dernière Grossesse Qui a Abouti à Une Naissance Vivante,  
Par Résidence, Nombre de Naissances Vivantes, Education et Statut d'Emploi  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	Statut de Planification Planning Status						
	Planifié Planned	Voulu Plus Tard Mistimed	Non-voulu Unwanted	Volonté du Dieu Will of God	Inconnu Unknown	Total	cas Cases
Total	56.1	10.8	20.8	10.4	1.9	100.0	903*
<u>Residence</u>							
Port au Prince	59.6	8.3	23.3	8.8	0.0	100.0	193
Other Urban	47.7	16.1	24.9	10.9	0.5	100.0	193
Rural	57.1	10.3	19.5	10.6	2.5	100.0	517
<u>Age</u>							
15-24	59.9	17.1	15.2	6.5	1.2	100.0	210
25-29	62.6	14.4	13.4	8.2	1.5	100.0	262
30-34	59.1	6.2	20.9	12.0	1.9	100.0	205
35-39	48.3	3.0	27.9	16.4	4.5	100.0	124
40-49	36.9	8.3	40.4	13.1	1.2	100.0	102
<u>No. de naissances vivantes</u> <u>No. of Live Births</u>							
1	68.6	16.5	9.9	4.5	0.6	100.0	210
2	70.3	11.4	11.8	4.9	1.5	100.0	175
3	55.7	14.8	21.4	6.2	1.9	100.0	134
4-5	49.0	6.6	26.3	16.8	1.3	100.0	187
6+	39.9	6.3	32.6	17.2	3.9	100.0	197
<u>Education Level</u>							
None - Aucune	55.6	8.2	21.0	13.1	2.1	100.0	491
Prim. (1-3)	50.4	11.7	29.1	7.4	1.3	100.0	149
Prim. (4-6)	56.3	19.1	15.8	7.0	1.9	100.0	153
Secondary & Higher	69.5	12.5	12.5	3.9	1.6	100.0	110

Employed Last Month

Travaillée Depuis 1 Mois

Yes / Oui	51.5	14.6	22.6	9.0	2.3	100.0	567
No / Non	62.9	5.2	18.1	12.5	1.4	100.0	336

\* Not including one women for whom information is missing.

\* Il y a une femme pour laquelle on n'a obtenu aucune donnée.

TABLE 4-5  
Of Those Women Who Had a Live Birth in the Past Five Years  
The Planning Status of The Last Pregnancy Which Resulted in A Live Birth  
By The Planning Status According To The Father  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 4-5  
Des Femmes Qui Ont Eue Une Naissance Vivante Pendant Les 5 Dernières Années,  
Le Statut de Planification  
De la Dernière Grossesse Qui a Abouti à Une Naissance Vivante,  
Par Le Statut de Planification D'après Le Père  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Statut de Planification D'après La Mère  
Planning Status According To The Mother

Planifié*	Non-Planifié	Inconnu	
Planned*	Unplanned	Unknown	Cases

Statut de Planification du Père  
Planning Status of Father

Planned\Planifié*	<u>58.9</u>	12.8	0.9	656
Not Planned Pas Planifié	1.9	<u>15.1</u>	0.2	159
Don't Know/Inconnu	5.7	3.6	<u>0.9</u>	88
Cases	595	294	14	903

\* Includes those who responded "up to the will of God, fate, etc".

\* Y compris ceux qui on repondu "d'après la volonté du Dieu, le sort, etc".

## 5. CONTRACEPTION

### 5.1 Knowledge of Methods

Table 5-1 presents information on the proportion of men and women reporting that they have heard of each contraceptive method, by residence. Approximately four out of five female and male respondents had heard of at least one method. There are no striking differences overall between urban and rural areas. Women report higher levels of knowledge of the major "female" methods (pills, injectables, and female sterilization) than men, while men report somewhat higher knowledge of the major "male" methods; condoms and withdrawal, but not vasectomy. A little more than half of women reported knowledge of injectables and 60 percent of males know of oral contraceptives. No other method is known by more than one-third of either sex, a low level compared to other countries.

Table 5-2 presents knowledge of methods by education level of the respondent. In general, respondents with more education have higher levels of knowledge of all methods. This is especially true of the respondents with the most education, who have secondary schooling or more. Nevertheless, aside from pills and condoms, knowledge of most methods is not very high, even among the best educated. Again, male knowledge, even controlling for education level, is lower than female knowledge, except for condoms, withdrawal and rhythm.

Tables 5-3 and 5-4 show knowledge of methods by union status for males and females, respectively. There is no consistent relationship between knowledge of contraceptive methods and union status among men for all methods shown. Legally married men do report somewhat higher knowledge of the pill, injectables and the IUD than do other men. Among women, those never-in-union or in a visiting relationship are less likely than those in a consensual or legal union to know about most methods.

### 5.2 Contraceptive Use Now or in the Past (Ever Use)

Only 17 percent of males and 11 percent of females report that they or their partner have ever used a contraceptive method (Table 5-5). For men this figure ranges from 31 percent in Port-au-Prince to 12 percent rural areas. The corresponding range for females is from 15 to 10 percent. Pill use now or in the past is reported by almost 6 percent of women with no significant differences by residence. Overall, nine percent of males report ever using a condom, but in urban areas the figure was more than three times higher than in rural areas. Reported use of withdrawal is also notably higher in urban areas.

There are also some important differences in reported ever use of contraceptive methods according to gender. Respondents reporting that they or their partners ever used a method is significantly



higher for condoms and withdrawal among men compared to women. This is especially true in urban areas. In fact, the differential in ever use of "any method" (at least one method) is largely due to higher reported ever use of condoms and withdrawal by males.

Table 5-6 presents data on the percentage of all men and women, (or their partners) who have ever used a contraceptive method, by union status and method. Among women, higher proportions of those who are currently or formerly in union have ever used a method compared to those who have never been in union. The differences are most significant for the three major female methods - pills, injectables and sterilization. Among men, ever use is roughly similar in all union categories, except for those in a visiting relationship for whom ever use of male methods--condom and withdrawal--is higher.

### **5.3 Current Use of Contraception**

Table 5-7 presents the percentage of all men and women, whether in union or not, who report that they or their partner currently use a contraceptive method, by residence and method. Few Haitians, 6.6 percent of all women and 8.5 percent of all men report they are currently using a method.

Among women, only 2.6 percent report using the pill, 1.7 percent are using female sterilization and 1 percent are using injectables. For men, the primary method used is the condom. While among women there is little difference according to residence, there is higher prevalence reported by men in urban areas, reflecting the much higher use of condoms, and to a lesser extent the pill and withdrawal, in urban areas. As is the case for ever use shown in Table 5-5, about 10 times more men than women report current condom use and most of this condom use is in urban areas.

Table 5-8 presents the percentage of all men and women, who are using a contraceptive method, by their union (marital) status. Most female contraceptive use is among women in union; almost 12 percent of women who are married and almost 10 percent of women in a consensual union (plasé) use a method, with fewer women in a visiting (vivavek) relationship, 6.4 percent, using a method. There is little difference in the methods used by women in the three types of union, except that female sterilization use is reported only by women in plasé and marriage relationships, the more stable unions. Very few women who have never been married, less than 1 percent, use a method, while the few formerly married women who use a method are sterilized, presumably while they were still in union.

Among men also, as might be expected, the highest usage rates are among men who are in union. Female sterilization reported by men is also restricted to men who are married or plasé. However, what is most striking about men in union is the relatively high use (18.0%) of contraception (mostly condom use) by those who are

in a visiting union (vivavek). This is approximately three times the level reported by women in a visiting union. The fact that not one woman in a visiting union reported condom use may be the result of a gender gap in reporting this male method. This suggests that men in this less stable type of union tend to use condoms more (15.6%) because a higher proportion have more than one partner, resulting in a greater concern about sexually transmitted diseases and/or preventing pregnancy.

This is shown to be the case in [Table 5-9](#) which presents data on the proportion of sexually active men who have had more than one sexual partner in the past 30 days, according to union status. One in five men (21.1 percent) who are in a visiting relationship (vivavek) report more than one sexual partner in the past 30 days, which shows behavior almost identical to the 21-23 percent of men who are not in union (never or formerly married). By comparison only about 3 percent of men who are *plisé* or married report having had more than one partner in the past 30 days. Less than one percent of women in union report more than one partner in the past 30 days.

[Figures 1](#) and [2](#) are summaries of current contraceptive use among women and men in union. As shown in [Graph 5-A](#) more than 10 percent of women in union are currently using a contraceptive method, mainly the pill, followed by female sterilization and injectables. Very few women in union report using the IUD and even fewer condoms. [Graph 5-B](#) shows that more than 11 percent of men in union are currently using a contraceptive method. Compared to female users similar proportions of male users in union report current use of female sterilization and injectables. On the other hand relatively few men report their partners are using the pill, while a relatively large proportion report they are using condoms and withdrawal.

[Table 5-10](#) breaks down the information in [Figures 1](#) and [2](#) by residence. Among women in union there is somewhat greater use in urban as compared to rural areas. For males, the residential differential is even greater with more than a three times greater proportion of men in union in Port-au-Prince using any method, compared to men in rural areas, and a distinct differential between Port-au-Prince and other urban areas.

The fact that roughly 7 times more men in union than women report using condoms suggests that women may not be reporting use of the condom by their male partners (the differential in urban areas is even greater). This could be due to three reasons: the first is that women may consider it a "male" method which is not actually "used" by women, even though they are asked about contraceptive methods used by them or their partner; the second might be consideration of condoms as secondary "female" method used as a backup when initiating other "female" methods of contraception and/or as a disease preventive measure only; or, lastly, in-union males who are reporting relatively high condom use maybe using condoms with women outside of their union for disease prevention and/or pregnancy prevention. However, only 5 percent of all in-

union males report more than one sexual partner in the past 30 days.

Since there is a higher level of pill use reported by women compared to men, it could be that some men are not aware of their partner's use of this method or are less likely to report their use. It may also be a reflection of the independent samples for men and women. In both [Tables 5-7](#) and [5-10](#), reported levels of use of female sterilization is similar for both men and women. These observations suggest that males are very likely to be aware of their partners having been sterilized.

[Table 5-11](#) presents the percentage of men and women currently in union, by age group, who report current use of a contraceptive method. Among women, those in the 15-24 age group have the lowest level of contraceptive use at 5.1 percent, while those in the 30-34 and 35-39 age groups have the highest levels of use, at 16 and 14 percent, respectively. Among females, there is increasing use with age of the two most used methods--the pill and sterilization--until age 40. Although males report roughly similar increases with age of these two methods, and of injectables, male use of condoms is highest in the youngest age group and then steadily decreases with age. Although condom use will be discussed in detail in a later section of this report (See section 7.2), it has been shown so far that condom use is mostly among younger, urban men, regardless of their union status.

[Table 5-12](#) presents the percentage of men and women, currently in union, who are using a contraceptive method, by educational level. Among both women and men there is a higher level of contraceptive use among persons with a higher level of education. The difference between the highest and lowest levels of education is greater for males than females. For males, there is greater than a six-fold difference compared with a two-fold difference reported by women. This is primarily due to the low condom use reported by males with a no education.

[Table 5-13](#) shows the level of current contraceptive use by women and men, by religious affiliation. Among women, the overall percentage using a contraceptive method is similar for the three religious groups: Catholic, Protestant and other. Also, use of individual methods differs very little between religious groups, although female sterilization is lower among Catholics compared to the two other groups, and is highest in the "other" religious grouping.

Among men, results are similar. Overall use and use of individual methods differ only slightly according to religion, with the exception of female sterilization. As is the case for women, contraceptive sterilization is highest in the "other" religious grouping, but there is little difference between Catholics and Protestants.

As mentioned previously, this survey is the fourth nation-wide, household-based survey to measure contraceptive prevalence in

Haiti. Table 5-14 compares the results of this survey with the three previous surveys: the Haitian Fertility Survey of 1977 (part of the World Fertility Survey project), the Haitian Contraceptive Prevalence Survey of 1983 and the Morbidity, Mortality and Use of Services Survey of 1987. Since 1977 contraceptive prevalence in Haiti has remained at low levels; only 5.4 percent of women in union were using a modern method of contraception in 1977, 3.9 percent in 1983, and 4.9 in 1987.<sup>1</sup> The levels reported in the three earlier surveys were not significantly different. The present survey found that 9.6 percent of women in union were using a modern contraceptive method. This is approximately double the 1977 level, with increases in each domain studied.

#### **5.4 Reasons for Non-Use of Contraception**

Table 5-15 presents the reasons reported for not using a contraceptive method by men and women in union. The overall results are similar for males and females since three-fourths of both men and women report non-use because of reasons related to pregnancy, sub-fecundity and sexual activity.

Nevertheless, there are important differences between men and women. Only 9 percent of women report menopause as a reason for non-use, while 17 percent of men report non-use because their partners are menopausal. Also, while almost one-fourth of women report the fact that they are post-partum as a reason for non-use, only 14.5 percent of men report that their partners are post-partum and/or breastfeeding as a reason for non-use. Some of these differences are perhaps due to the sample including men to the age of 59 and women only to the age of 49, making it possible that the sampled women are, on average, younger and more fecund than the wives of the sampled men. A similar percentage of women and men report that they or the female partner are currently pregnant as a reason for non-use, but almost twice as many men compared to women report they desire that their female partner become pregnant as a reason for non-use.

Table 5-16 shows the reasons reported by former users of contraceptives who discontinued using a method. The data are roughly similar for men and women, with slightly less than 40 percent of both groups reporting reasons related to pregnancy, sub-fecundity and sexual activity. In the "other reasons" category, the data are also similar for both men and women, with health concerns and method-related problems cited most often. Six percent of male discontinuers reported that the method being used was unavailable and a similar percentage said that the spouse was responsible for discontinuing use of the method.

Table 5-17 shows that 40 percent of fecund women in union, not currently using a contraceptive method, would like to use a method. There is not a great deal of difference according to residence, though a slightly greater percentage of rural women would like to use a method. The demand for contraception increases with parity; 52 percent of women with four or more chil-

dren would like to use a contraceptive method. [Table 5-17](#) also shows that a greater proportion of less well educated women would like to use a method, which may reflect that they are also more likely to be of higher parity.

For those women who would like to use a contraceptive method, [Table 5-18](#) presents data on the specific method they would prefer to use. More than half, 55.4 percent, would want to use a hormonal method--the pill or an injectable. Except for women with 6 or more children, very few preferred contraceptive sterilization. It is notable that 30 percent would use any method and a further 5 percent feel they are not well enough informed to have a preference, which reflects the relatively low level of knowledge of contraceptive methods.

TABLE 5-1  
Percent of Females, 15-49 and Males, 15-59,  
Reporting That They Have Heard of Specific Contraceptive Methods  
by Residence and Method  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 5-1  
Pourcentage des Hommes Agés de 15 à 59 et Femmes Agées de 15 à 49  
Qui Déclarent Avoir Entendu Parler des Méthodes Contraceptives Spécifiques  
Par Résidence et Méthode  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Method	Females				Males			
	Total	Port au Prince	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Port au Prince	Other Urban	Rural
Any Method N'importe méthode	81.3	87.1	79.4	79.9	84.1	87.1	88.0	82.6
Pill	73.1	77.2	72.7	72.0	59.6	60.1	62.6	58.9
Condom	72.9	82.9	74.7	69.5	79.5	85.8	86.7	76.6
Injectable	52.9	54.4	58.5	51.1	33.2	33.2	39.7	32.0
Female Steril.	36.8	41.3	40.1	34.6	24.8	23.6	29.7	24.0
IUD - DIU	22.8	25.2	33.9	19.6	17.8	18.7	27.4	15.6
Withdrawal/Retrait	21.6	26.8	26.7	18.8	29.9	44.6	44.9	23.5
Vasectomy	11.4	8.4	16.1	11.3	7.6	7.1	10.0	7.2
Vaginal Tablets	9.2	15.6	13.9	6.1	8.9	14.6	14.4	6.5
Rhythm	8.8	15.8	13.9	5.6	14.5	24.3	20.3	11.1
Cream	5.0	7.9	10.5	2.9	4.1	5.8	8.5	2.8
Sympto-thermal	1.5	3.1	3.1	0.6	1.9	2.6	4.8	1.2
Diaphragm	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.3	1.9	1.9	5.1	1.3
Norplant	0.4	1.2	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.9	2.8	1.1
No. of Cases	1996	583	446	967	1842	466	390	986



TABLE 5-2  
Percent of Females, 15-49, and Males, 15-59,  
Reporting That They Have Heard of Specific Contraceptive Methods  
by Education Level and Method  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 5-2  
Pourcentage des Hommes Agés de 15 à 59 et Femmes Agées de 15 à 44  
Qui Déclarent Avoir Entendu Parler des Méthodes Contraceptives Spécifiques  
Par Education et Méthode  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Method	<u>Females</u>				<u>Males</u>			
	None	Prim.* (1-3)	Prim. (4-6)	Second.	None	Prim.* (1-3)	Prim. (4-6)	Second.
Any Method N'importe méthode	79.5	77.4	81.6	89.6	78.4	83.2	86.7	91.2
Pill	72.4	69.8	71.1	80.5	50.3	62.3	61.4	70.2
Condom	68.4	73.1	72.4	86.6	70.5	80.0	82.8	89.9
Injectable	51.7	47.2	52.7	61.6	28.3	31.2	35.6	40.9
Female Steril.	32.5	33.6	37.2	51.8	17.3	24.9	26.9	34.5
IUD - DIU	18.5	24.4	22.0	35.0	13.1	14.2	19.1	28.1
Withdrawal/Retrait	19.6	20.8	20.7	29.1	23.8	27.0	30.7	42.8
Vasectomy	11.7	11.1	10.1	12.6	4.9	7.4	8.2	11.6
Vaginal Tablets	3.8	9.7	11.1	22.0	4.4	6.6	9.3	19.0
Rhythm	5.1	6.6	7.3	23.6	11.1	10.7	13.7	25.9
Cream	2.7	3.2	4.8	13.8	2.0	2.6	4.2	9.6
Sympto-Thermal	0.8	0.2	1.9	4.3	0.8	1.1	1.8	5.3
Diaphragm	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.8	0.5	1.4	1.6	5.4
Traditional	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4
No. of Cases	860	295	412	429	507	374	491	470

TABLE 5-3  
Percent of Men, Aged 15-59  
Reporting That They Have Heard of Specific Contraceptive Methods  
by Union Status and Method  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 5-3  
Pourcentage des Hommes Agés de 15 à 59  
Qui Déclarent Avoir Entendu Parler des Méthodes Contraceptives Spécifiques  
Par Etat Civil et Méthode  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Males						
=====Union Status=====Etat Civil=====						
Method	All Men	Never In Union	Visiting	Consensual	Married	Formerly
Méthode	Tous les Hommes	Jamais en union	Vivavek	Plasé	Marié	Auparavant
Any Method N'importe quelle méthode	84.1	81.7	77.1	85.1	87.7	81.1
Condom	79.5	80.2	76.2	78.5	81.4	75.6
Pill - Pilule	59.6	49.8	50.8	62.1	71.7	55.5
Injectable	33.2	25.7	23.0	34.0	44.3	31.1
Withdrawal/Retrait	29.9	24.8	36.9	30.8	32.4	37.2
Female Steril.	24.8	18.7	24.7	26.2	29.9	28.7
IUD - DIU	17.8	9.0	14.8	17.6	29.0	20.7
Rhythm	14.5	12.4	19.7	15.6	13.6	20.7
Vaginal Tablets	8.9	6.5	16.4	8.2	10.7	13.4
Vasectomy	7.6	5.1	9.0	7.9	10.2	6.7
Cream - Crème	4.1	2.6	9.8	2.9	6.6	4.3
Sympto-thermal	1.9	1.8	4.1	1.4	2.5	1.2
Diaphragm	1.9	2.4	2.5	1.4	1.8	2.4
Norplant	1.2	0.7	5.7	0.9	1.5	1.8
No. of Cases No. de Cas	1842	655	92	557	427	111



TABLE 5-4  
Percent of Women, Aged 15-49  
Reporting They Have Heard of Specific Contraceptive Methods  
by Union Status and Method  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 5-4  
Pourcentage des Femmes Agées de 15 à 49  
Qui Déclarent Avoir Entendue Parler des Méthodes Contraceptives Spécifiques  
Par Etat Civil et Méthode  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Females						
=====Union Status=====Etat Civil=====						
Method	All Men	Never In Union	Visiting	Consensual	Married	Formerly
Méthode	Tous les Hommes	Jamais en union	Vivavek	Plasé	Marié	Auparavant
Any Method N'importe quelle méthode	81.3	71.8	83.0	84.3	87.5	83.8
Pill - Pilule	73.1	57.9	69.6	80.1	81.5	77.9
Condom	72.9	65.7	74.3	75.7	78.3	71.2
Injectable	52.9	38.2	46.8	60.5	60.5	57.7
Female Steril.	36.8	26.5	33.3	38.6	45.4	43.5
IUD - DIU	22.8	13.8	22.8	22.3	33.5	25.7
Withdrawal/Retrait	21.6	14.7	19.9	25.6	25.3	21.0
Vasectomy	11.4	4.6	4.7	12.7	18.2	15.8
Vaginal Tablets	9.2	8.6	11.7	5.8	12.6	12.3
Rhythm	8.8	8.1	9.4	5.9	13.7	8.3
Cream - Crème	5.0	4.1	5.3	3.8	8.1	4.0
Sympto-thermal	1.5	1.4	0.6	1.1	2.2	2.0
Diaphragm	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.3	1.6
Norplant	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.4
No. of Cases No. de Cas	1996	635	120	610	448	183

TABLE 5-5  
Percent of Women, 15-49, and Men, 15-59,  
Who Have Ever Used A Contraceptive Method  
by Residence and Method  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 5-5  
Pourcentage des Hommes Agés de 15 à 59 et des Femmes Agées de 15 à 44  
Qui Ont Utilisés Une Méthode Contraceptives Au Moins Une Fois  
Par Résidence et Méthode  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Méthode Method	Females				Males			
	Total	Port au Prince	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Port au Prince	Other Urban	Rural
Any N'importe laquelle	11.3	14.6	13.7	9.7	17.3	30.7	26.2	12.4
Pill	5.7	8.1	5.2	5.2	4.0	6.9	6.2	2.8
Injectable	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.1	1.4
Female Sterlization	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.7
Condom	0.9	1.7	1.4	0.6	9.4	19.3	17.7	5.4
IUD - DIU	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.7
Withdrawal - Retrait	0.7	1.2	1.6	0.4	4.4	9.4	8.0	2.5
Rhythm	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.3	1.2	3.7	1.8	0.5
Vaginal Methods*	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.9	1.3	0.3
No. of Cases	1996	583	446	967	1842	466	390	986

\* Includes vaginal tablets, cream and foam.

\* Y compris les tablettes vaginales, la crème, et la mousse

TABLE 5-6  
Percent of Women, 15-49, and Men, 15-59,  
Who Have Ever Used A Contraceptive Method, by Union Status and Method  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 5-6  
Pourcentage des Hommes Agés de 15 à 59 et des Femmes Agées de 15 à 44  
Qui Ont Utilisés Une Méthode Contraceptive Au Moins Une Fois  
Par Etat Civil et Méthode  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

=====Union Status=====Etat Civil=====

FEMALES						
Méthode Method	Toutes les Femmes All Women	Jamais Never In Union	Vivavek Visiting	Plasé Consensual	Marié Married	Auparavant Formerly
Any Method N'importe quelle méthode	11.3	2.9	13.5	14.7	16.4	11.5
Pill	5.7	0.6	9.4	8.1	7.9	6.3
Injectable	2.1	0.0	2.9	3.5	2.0	3.6
Female Sterlization	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.7	1.2
Condom	0.9	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.0
IUD - DIU	0.7	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.4
Withdrawal - Retrait	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.4
Rhythm	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.0
Vaginal Methods Méthodes Vaginales	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
No. of Cases	1996	635	120	610	448	183

MALES						
Méthode Method	Tous les Hommes All Men	Jamais Never In Union	Vivavek Visiting	Plasé Consensual	Marié Married	Auparavant Formerly
Any Method N'importe quelle méthode	17.3	12.8	36.1	16.3	21.0	17.9
Condom	9.4	9.2	28.7	6.7	9.3	11.0
Withdrawal - Retrait	4.4	3.6	9.0	3.8	5.2	6.1
Pill	4.0	1.4	9.0	4.1	7.0	0.6
Injectable	1.5	0.0	0.8	2.3	2.5	1.2
Female Sterlization	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.2	0.0
Rhythm	1.2	1.3	1.6	0.4	2.0	1.2
Vaginal Methods Méthodes Vaginales	0.7	0.3	1.6	0.6	1.3	0.6
IUD - DIU	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.1	1.2
No. of Cases	1842	655	92	557	427	111

TABLE 5-7  
Percent of All Women, 15-49, and All Men, 15-59,  
Who Are Currently Using A Contraceptive Method, by Residence and Method  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 5-7  
Pourcentage de Tous les Hommes Agés de 15 à 59 Ans  
et de Toutes les Femmes Agées de 15 à 49 Ans  
Qui Utilisent Actuellement Une Méthode Contraceptive  
Par Résidence et Méthode  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Method Méthode	Females				Males			
	Total	Port au Prince	Other Urban Autre Urbain	Rural	Total	Port au Prince	Other Urban Autre Urbain	Rural
All Methods/ Toutes les méthodes	6.6	7.0	7.6	6.2	8.5	16.5	12.3	5.9
Pill - Pilule	2.6	3.4	1.4	2.6	1.1	2.2	1.8	0.7
Female Sterilization	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.7
Injectable	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7
IUD - DIU	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Condom	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	3.1	7.3	5.9	1.5
Rhythm	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.8	0.0
Withdrawal - Retrait	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.5	3.2	1.8	1.0
Vaginal Methods	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No. Cases No. de cas	1996	583	446	967	1842	466	390	986

\* Persons in a union were asked the method they are currently using; for persons not currently in a union, current use is defined as having either been contraceptively sterilized or else having used the method at last sexual intercourse and having had sexual intercourse in the past 30 days.

\*On a demandé aux enquêtés en union de citer la méthode qu'ils / qu'elles utilisent actuellement. Pour ceux qui ne sont pas en union, l'utilisation actuelle a été définie comme l'enquête(e) ayant eu(e) une ligature des trompes pour des raisons contraceptives, ou bien ayant utilisé(e) une méthode contraceptive pendant les derniers rapports sexuels et ayant eu des rapports sexuels pendant les 30 derniers jours.



TABLE 5-8  
Percent of All Women, 15-49, and All Men, 15-59,  
Who Are Currently Using A Contraceptive Method, by Union Status and Method  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 5-8  
Le Pourcentage des Tous les Hommes Agés de 15 à 59 Ans  
et Toutes les Femmes Agées de 15 à 49 Ans  
Qui Utilisent Actuellement Une Méthode Contraceptive,  
Par Etat Civil et Méthode  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

=====Union Status=====Etat Civil=====						
FEMMES----WOMEN						
	Toutes les Femmes All Women	Jamais Never	Vivavek Visiting	Plasé Consensual	Mariée Auparavant Married Formerly	
All Methods Toutes les méthodes	6.6	0.5	6.4	9.8	11.8	1.2
Pill - Pilule	2.6	0.0	4.1	4.0	4.4	0.0
Female Sterilization	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.7	1.2
Injectable	1.0	0.0	1.8	1.9	1.3	0.0
IUD - DIU	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.0
Condom	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0
Rhythm	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Withdrawal - Retrait	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0
Vaginal Methods	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
No. of Cases No. de Cas	1996	635	120	610	448	183
HOMMES----MEN						
	Tous les Hommes All Men	Jamais Never	Vivavek Visiting	Plasé Consensual	Marié Auparavant Married Formerly	
All Methods Toutes les méthodes	8.5	4.0	18.0	9.5	12.6	4.3
Condom	3.1	2.6	15.6	3.0	2.0	1.8
Female Sterilization	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.4	0.0
Withdrawal - Retrait	1.5	1.0	0.0	1.8	2.1	1.2
Pill - Pilule	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.8	0.0
Injectable	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.0
Rhythm	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.0
IUD - DIU	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2
Vaginal Methods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No. Cases / No. Cas	1842*	646	92	557	427	111

\* Including 9 cases whose marital status is unknown

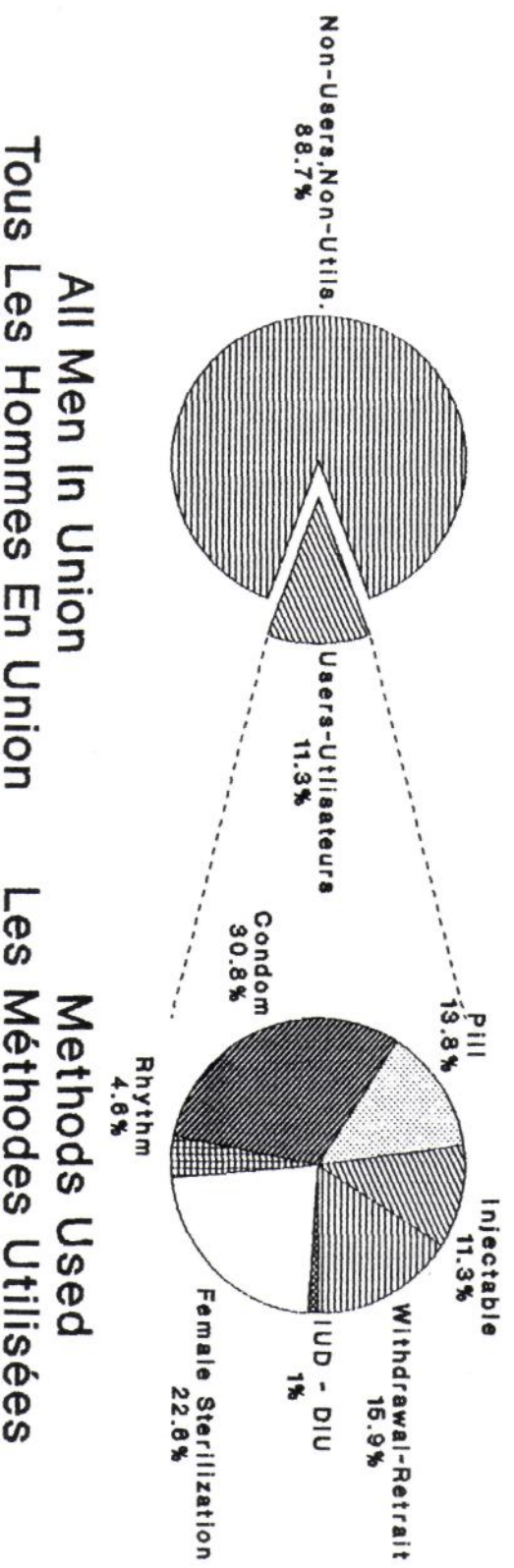
\* Y compris 9 cas dont l'état civil est inconnu.

TABLE 5-9  
 Percentage of Sexually Active Women 15-49 and Men 15-59  
 Who Report More Than One Sexual Partner In The Last 30 Days  
 By Union Category  
 Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 5-9  
 Des Femmes 15-49 et Des Hommes Qui Sont Actifs Sexuellement  
 Le Pourcentage Qui A Eu Plus D'Un Partenaire Sexuel Depuis 30 Jours  
 Par Etat Civil  
 Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Current Union Status <u>Etat d'Union Actuel</u>	Men Hommes		Women Femmes	
Jamais en union Never In Union	20.9	(101)	2.9	(30)
Divorcé/Veuf/Séparé Divorced/Widowed/Separated	23.1	( 29)	-	(0)
Vivavek Visiting Relationship	21.1	( 45)	2.7	(52)
Plasé Consensual Union	3.3	(301)	0.2	(336)
Marié Married	2.5	(242)	0.2	(272)
TOTAL	6.7	(718)	0.5	(690)

**Figure 2**  
**Contraceptive Use, Men In Union 15-59**  
**Contraception, Hommes En Union 15-59 Ans**



**Figure 1**  
**Contraceptive Use, Women In Union 15-49**  
**Contraception, Femmes En Union 15-49 Ans**

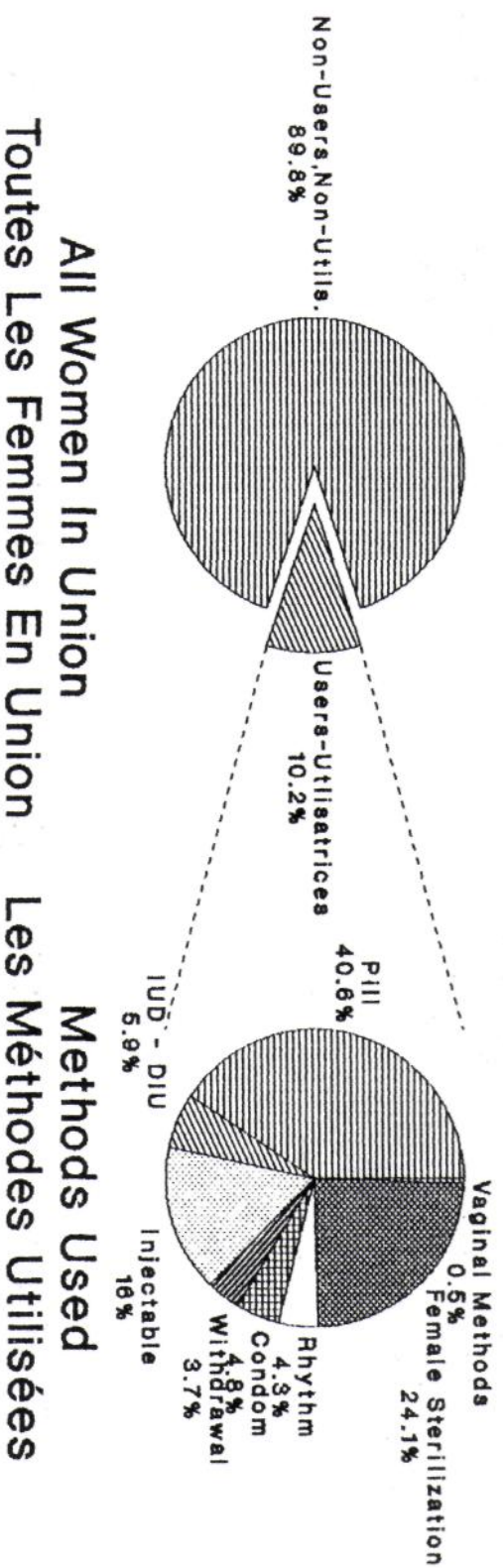




TABLE 5-10  
Percent of Females, 15-49, and Males, 15-59, Currently in Union\*  
Who Are Currently Using Specific Contraceptive Methods  
by Residence and Method  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 5-10  
Pourcentage des Hommes Agés de 15 à 59 Ans et Femmes Agées de 15 à 44 Ans  
Actuellement en Union\*  
Qui Utilisent Actuellement Une Méthode Contraceptive  
Par Résidence et Méthode  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Méthode Method	Females				Males			
	Total	Port au Prince	Other Urban Autre Urbain	Rural	Total	Port au Prince	Other Urban Autre Urbain	Rural
All Methods/ Toutes les méths.	10.2	14.7	12.9	8.8	11.3	27.8	17.4	8.0
Pill - Pilule	4.1	7.3	2.4	3.8	1.6	4.7	2.7	0.9
Female Sterilization	2.5	2.9	4.0	2.1	2.5	3.1	1.8	2.6
Injectable	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.1	1.8	1.1
IUD - DIU	0.6	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Condom	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.3	3.4	9.4	7.3	2.0
Withdrawal - Retrait	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.2	1.8	4.2	2.3	1.4
Rhythm	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	4.2	1.4	0.0
Vaginal Methods Méthodes vaginales	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No. of Cases No. de cas	1179	273	248	658	1076	191	219	666

\* union is defined as being either "maryé" or legal marriage, "plasé" or consensual union, or "vivavek" or visiting relationship.

\* en union est défini comme maryé, plasé ou vivavek.

TABLE 5-11  
Percent of Women, 15-49, and Men, 15-59, Currently in Union,  
Who Are Currently Using a Contraceptive Method, by Method and Age Group  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 5-11  
Pourcentage des Femmes, 15-49, et des Hommes, 15-59, Actuellement en Union,  
Qui Utilisent Une Méthode Contraceptive Actuellement,  
Par Méthode et Groupe d'Age  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Méthode Method	Total	Women Femmes =====Age=====						
		15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
All Methods Toutes les méthodes	10.2	5.1	7.1	16.0	14.2	10.6	6.5	
Pill	4.1	1.0	3.9	6.0	6.7	3.5	2.6	
Female Sterilization	2.5	0.3	0.5	3.0	7.1	3.5	1.3	
Injectable	1.6	1.9	1.4	2.8	0.4	2.0	0.7	
IUD - DIU	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	
Condoms	0.5	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Withdrawal-Retrait	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	
Rhythm	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	
Vaginal Methods Méthodes vaginales	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Number of Cases No. de cas	1179	210	285	257	179	155	93	

Method	Total	Men Hommes =====Age=====							
		15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
All Methods Toutes les méthodes	11.3	12.4	10.0	12.1	12.4	15.4	12.4	8.9	4.0
Condoms	3.4	8.0	5.2	4.2	3.9	2.0	2.0	0.6	2.0
Female Sterilization	2.5	0.0	0.3	2.3	3.3	5.7	4.0	2.4	0.7
Withdrawal-Retrait	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.9	1.0	2.4	3.0	4.2	0.0
Pill - Pilule	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.6	2.9	2.0	0.0	0.0
Injectable	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.3
Rhythm	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0
IUD - DIU	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vaginal Methods Méthodes vaginales	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Cases No. de cas	1076	82	189	162	192	147	118	98	88

TABLE 5-12  
Percent of Women, 15-49, and Men, 15-59, Currently in Union,  
Who Are Currently Using Contraceptive Methods  
by Education Level and Method  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 5-12  
Pourcentage des Femmes, 15-49 et Hommes 15-59, Actuellement en Union,  
Qui Utilisent Une Méthode Contraceptive Actuellement,  
Par Education et Méthode  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Méthode Method	Total	Women Femmes =====Education=====			
		None Aucune	Prim. (1-3)	Prim. (4-6)	> Prim. 6
All Methods Toutes les méthodes	10.2	8.2	10.6	12.1	19.4
Pill - Pilule	4.1	3.3	3.2	4.2	10.6
Female Sterilization	2.5	2.2	3.9	1.9	3.3
Injectable	1.6	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.2
IUD - DIU	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.5	0.0
Condoms	0.5	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.6
Withdrawal - Retrait	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.1
Rhythm	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.1
Vaginal Methods Méthodes vaginales	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Number of Cases	1179	646	187	188	158
	Total	Men Hommes =====Education=====			
		Aucune None	Prim. (1-3)	Prim. (4-6)	> Prim. 6
All Methods Toutes les méthodes	11.3	5.9	9.0	13.4	29.3
Condoms	3.4	1.0	2.4	4.3	11.6
Female Sterilization	2.5	2.0	2.7	2.6	3.7
Withdrawal - Retrait	1.8	0.7	2.0	3.1	2.3
Pill - Pilule	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	5.6
Injectable	1.3	1.3	0.5	1.2	2.8
Rhythm	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.3
IUD - DIU	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Vaginal Methods Méthodes vaginales	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Cases	1076	378	241	272	185

TABLE 5-13  
Percent of Women, 15-49, and Men, 15-59, Currently in Union,  
Who Are Currently Using Contraceptive Methods  
by Religion and Method  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 5-13  
Pourcentage des Femmes, 15-49 et Hommes 15-59, Actuellement en Union,  
Qui Utilisent Une Méthode Contraceptive Actuellement,  
Par Religion et Méthode  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

		=====Religion=====		
		Femmes		
		<u>Women</u>		
Méthode				
Method	Total	Catholique	Protestante	Autre
				Other
All Methods	10.2	9.7	10.9	12.1
Toutes les méthodes				
Pill - Pilule	4.1	4.4	3.3	4.3
Female Sterilization	2.5	1.8	3.5	5.2
Injectable	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7
IUD - DIU	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0
Condoms	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.0
Withdrawal - Retrait	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
Rhythm	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.9
Vaginal Methods	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Number of Cases	1179	812	293	74
		Hommes		
		<u>Men</u>		
	Total	Catholique	Protestante	Autre
				Other
All Methods	11.3	11.3	10.2	12.8
Toutes les méthodes				
Condoms	3.4	3.4	2.9	4.4
Female Sterilization	2.5	2.3	1.0	5.5
Withdrawal - Retrait	1.8	2.3	0.6	1.1
Pill - Pilule	1.6	1.7	2.2	0.4
Injectable	1.3	1.0	3.2	0.4
Rhythm	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.4
IUD - DIU	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Vaginal Methods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Cases	1076	713	196	167



TABLE 5-14  
Percent of Women, 15-49, Currently in Union  
Who Are Currently Using A Modern Contraceptive Method,  
by Residence  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey  
Compared to:  
The Morbidity, Mortality and Use of Services Survey (EMMUS), 1987,  
The Haiti Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (EHPC), 1983  
and The Haitian Fertility Survey (EHF), 1977,

TABLEAU 5-14  
Pourcentage des Femmes Agées de 15 à 49 Actuellement en Union  
Qui Utilisent Actuellement Une Méthode Contraceptive Moderne\*  
Par Résidence  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception (ENHAC), 1989  
Comparé Avec:  
L'Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services (EMMUS), 1987  
L'Enquête Haitienne Sur La Prévalence de la Contraception (EHPC), 1983  
et L'Enquête Haitienne Sur La Fécondité (EHF), 1977

	<u>Females</u>			
	EHF 1977	EHPC 1983	EMUUS 1987	ENHAC 1989
Total	5.4	3.9	4.9 (3859)	9.6 (1179)
<u>Résidence</u>				
Port au Prince	**	8.8	8.2 (856)	13.6 (273)
Other Urban	**	7.1	6.2 (819)	11.3 (248)
Rural	**	2.5	3.7 (2241)	8.1 (658)

\* The methods considered to be modern are: the pill, the IUD, the condom, female or male sterilization, injectables, vaginal foam and vaginal tablets

\* Les méthodes considérées comme modernes sont: la pilule, le stérilet (DIU), le condom, les injectables, la mousse vaginale et les tablettes vaginales.

\*\* Data broken down by residence not available.

\*\* Des données par résidence ne sont pas disponible.

Source: Survie et Santé de l'Enfant en Haiti. Cayemittes et Chahnazarian, (Child Survival and Health in Haiti)  
Institut Haitien de L'Enfance, 1989, page 48.

TABLE 5-15  
Percent Distribution of  
Reasons for Not Currently Using a Contraceptive Method  
Among Women 15-49 and Men 15-59 In Union Not Currently Using a Method  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 5-15  
Répartition en Pourcentage  
Des Raisons Pour Ne Pas Utiliser Une Méthode Contraceptive Actuellement  
Parmi Les Femmes 15-49 et Les Hommes 15-59 En Union  
Qui N'Utilisent Pas Une Méthode Actuellement  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

RAISONS <u>REASONS</u>	FEMMES WOMEN	HOMMES MEN
Reasons Related To Pregnancy, Infertility and Sexual Activity		
Raisons ayant rapport à la grossesse, l'infertilité <u>et l'activité sexuelle</u>	<u>75.0</u>	<u>76.2</u>
Post-Partum, Breastfeeding/Allaitment	24.6	14.5
Currently/Partner Pregnant - Grossesse	14.3	18.1
Not Sexually Active - Pas d'activité sexuel	10.4	5.7
Menopause	9.2	17.1
Desire Pregnancy - Grossesse désiré	8.6	14.8
Unable Get Pregnant 3 Years/Incapable tomber enceinte	6.3	3.7
Non-Contraceptive Surgery/Chirurgie non-contrceptive	1.6	2.3
<u>Other Reasons - Autres Raisons</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>15.7</u>
Don't Know Any Method - Ne connait pas de méthode	9.4	6.9
Health Concerns - Soucis sanitaires	2.8	2.0
Method Unavailable - Méthode non-disponible	1.3	1.6
Partner's Responsibility - Responsablité du Partenaire	1.3	1.4
Refused to Answer - Refus de repondre	0.5	1.6
Against Religion - Contre la religion	0.3	0.4
Problems Using The Method - Problèmes Avec La Méthode	0.0	1.4
Other - Autre	0.5	0.4
<u>Undetermined Reasons - Raisons Non-déterminées</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>7.9</u>
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases - Nombre de cas	1051	930

TABLE 5-16  
Percent Distribution of  
Reasons for Discontinuing Use of a Contraceptive Method  
Among Women 15-49 and Men 15-59 Who Formerly Used a Method  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 5-16  
Répartition en Pourcentage  
Des Raisons Pour Avoir Cessé l'Utilisation d'Une Méthode Contraceptive  
Parmi Les Femmes de 15 à 49 Ans et Les Hommes de 15 à 59 Ans  
Qui Ont Utilisés Une Méthode Dans le Passé.  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

RAISONS <u>REASONS</u>	FEMMES WOMEN	HOMMES MEN
Reasons Related To Pregnancy, Infertility and Sexual Activity		
Raisons ayant rapport à <u>la grossesse, l'infertilité et l'activité sexuelle</u>	<u>39.6</u>	<u>37.6</u>
Desired Pregnancy - Grossesse Desirée	17.9	17.1
Believed Sub-fecund - Croyais Non-Fertile	11.3	10.6
Do Not Plan To Have Sex - Ne Prévoit Pas Rapports Sexuels	10.4	9.9
<u>Other Reasons - Autres Raisons</u>	<u>42.4</u>	<u>53.3</u>
Health Concerns - Soucis sanitaires	17.9	24.8
Problems With Method - Problèmes Avec La Méthode	8.5	5.0
Do Not Remember - Ne se souvient pas	7.5	3.6
Refuse - Refus de répondre	5.7	5.7
Method Unavailable - Méthode non-disponible	1.9	6.4
Spouse Was Responsible - Responsabilité de l'Epoux(se)	0.9	6.4
Against Religion - Contre la religion	0.0	1.4
<u>Undetermined Reasons - Raisons Non-déterminées</u>	<u>17.9</u>	<u>9.2</u>
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases - Nombre de cas	79	95

TABLE 5-17  
Percent Of Women In Union 15-49, Who are Fecund, Non-Users of Contraception,  
Who Want To Use a Contraceptive Method,  
By Residence, Age, Education, Number of Live Births and Union Status  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 5-17  
Le pourcentage des femmes âgées de 15 à 49 ans,  
Qui sont fertiles, en union et qui ne se servent pas de la contraception,  
Qui veut utiliser une méthode contraceptive  
Par résidence, âge, éducation, no. de naissances vivantes et Etat Civil  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	Total	Port au Prince	Other Urban	Autre Urbain	Rural
All Women <u>Toutes les Femmes</u>	39.9 (875)	35.7 (196)	36.4 (184)		41.4 (295)
<u>Age</u>					
15-24	42.6 (193)	47.9 ( 48)	40.4 (47)		41.8 ( 98)
25-34	37.8 (435)	33.3 (108)	37.6 (77)		38.8 (250)
35-49	41.6 (247)	27.5 ( 40)	31.7 (60)		45.8 (147)
<u>Education</u>					
None - Aucune	43.6 (475)	49.1 (55)	39.5 (76)		43.6 (344)
Prim. 1-3	44.5 (140)	34.3 (35)	41.7 (36)		47.8 ( 69)
Prim. 4-6	31.2 (150)	37.2 (43)	40.5 (42)		26.2 ( 65)
> Prim. 6	23.6 (110)	23.8 (63)	16.7 (30)		** ( 17)
<u>No. Live Births</u> <u>No. Naiss. Vivs.</u>					
0	13.4 ( 75)	15.6 (32)	** (14)		13.8 ( 29)
1	34.4 (196)	39.3 (56)	31.3 (48)		33.7 ( 92)
2	36.0 (179)	35.4 (48)	28.6 (35)		37.5 ( 96)
3	34.1 (116)	** (19)	46.4 (28)		31.9 ( 69)
4+	52.5 (309)	48.8 (41)	47.5 (59)		53.6 (209)
<u>Union Status</u> <u>Etat Civil</u>					
Vivavek - Visiting	45.4 (100)	40.6 ( 32)	33.3 (27)		51.2 ( 41)
Plasé - Consensual	43.8 (465)	45.9 (109)	42.2 (90)		43.6 (266)
Maryé - Married	32.7 (310)	12.7 ( 55)	29.9 (67)		36.2 (188)

( ) = Nombre de cas non-ponderés  
( ) = Number of unweighted cases

\*\*Fewer than 25 cases / Moins de 25 cas



TABLE 5-18  
Percent Distribution of Contraceptive Method Preferred  
By Fecund Women 15-49, Currently In Union, and Non-Users of Contraception,  
Who Want To Use A Contraceptive Method,  
By Residence, Age, Education, Number of Live Births and Employment Status  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 5-18  
Répartition en pourcentage de la méthode contraceptives désirées  
Par les femmes fertiles, âgées de 15 à 49 ans, actuellement en union,  
Et non-utilisatrices de la contraception,  
Qui veulent utiliser une méthode contraceptive  
Par résidence, âge, éducation, no. de naissances vivantes et statut d'emploi  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

=====Desired Method/Méthode Désirée=====

	Pilule Pill	Inject- able	Female Stéril.	Autre Other	N'importe Laquelle Any	Uninformed Pas Informé	Total	N
All Women	29.7	25.7	3.5	6.6	29.9	4.7	100.0	342
<u>Résidence</u>								
Port au Prince	40.0	34.3	2.9	14.3	8.6	0.0	100.0	70
Other/Autre Urban	29.9	28.4	4.5	7.5	26.9	3.0	100.0	67
Rural	27.8	23.9	3.4	4.9	34.2	5.9	100.0	205
<u>Age</u>								
15-24	31.5	33.1	1.6	5.8	21.8	6.5	100.0	83
25-34	30.5	28.6	3.5	7.7	25.1	4.6	100.0	162
35-49	26.8	15.9	4.9	4.9	43.9	3.7	100.0	97
<u>Education</u>								
None - Aucune	30.0	23.0	3.4	4.5	34.5	4.8	100.0	207
Prim. 1-3	22.6	29.0	4.3	9.7	30.1	4.3	100.0	60
Prim. 4-6	37.3	28.4	4.5	9.0	13.4	7.5	100.0	50
> Prim. 6	30.0	43.3	0.0	13.3	13.3	0.0	100.0	25
<u>No. Live Births</u>								
<u>No. Naiss. Vivs.</u>								
0-1	38.0	28.3	1.8	5.3	23.1	3.5	100.0	78
2	30.3	37.4	0.0	9.1	21.2	2.0	100.0	63
3	42.9	17.5	3.2	1.6	27.0	7.9	100.0	41
4	38.3	20.0	0.0	6.7	30.0	5.0	100.0	38
5	19.4	25.4	3.0	3.0	43.3	6.0	100.0	36
6+	17.9	22.1	9.0	9.0	36.6	5.5	100.0	86

## 6. RISK OF UNPLANNED PREGNANCY

A woman was characterized as "in need of services" (or "at risk of an unplanned pregnancy") if she was not currently pregnant, stated that she did not desire to become pregnant, and she was not using any method of contraception for reasons not related to pregnancy, sub-fecundity, or sexual inactivity. Men are considered in need of family planning services who are: sexually active, whose partners are not currently pregnant, who do not currently want their wife or partner to have a pregnancy, and are not using a contraceptive method for reasons not related to pregnancy, sub-fecundity, or sexual inactivity.

Table 6-1 shows that more than 27 percent of women in union 15-49 years of age are in need of family planning services. A similar proportion of women in urban and rural areas are in need of family planning services. Unlike most other countries, where the percent of women in need of family planning services is usually far greater in rural areas than in urban areas, in Haiti they are about equal. This is probably because of the low overall prevalence of contraception in Haiti.

There is also little difference in the need for family planning services according to age. However, as might be expected, women who have no children and who are at lower risk of an unplanned pregnancy because of family pressure to have a child once in union, are less likely to be in need of family planning services.

Not shown in the table is that of those women not in need of family planning services, 41 percent were not in need because they were not sexually active in the past thirty days for a variety of reasons. Of those women, 44.4 percent were not sexually active because they were postpartum and/or breastfeeding at the time of the survey and will obviously be in need in the near future. If these women were included in the definition of women in need of family planning services, the percentage in need would have been 40.3 percent, rather than 27.2 percent.

Table 6-2 shows that, compared to women, a similar proportion of men in union or their partner, 21.4 percent, are in need of family planning services. The only exception is men in the group with no education whose need for family planning is much lower than women in the same category. As with women, there is little difference between men in urban and rural areas, except for the couples with husbands in the 50-59 year age group, who are much less likely to be in need of family planning services. A more detailed investigation of the older men, which is not shown in a table, revealed that the major difference between urban and rural men in the 50-59 year old age group is that while only 40 percent of the wives/partners of urban men in this age group are sub-fecund or menopausal, fully 64 percent of the wives/partners of rural older men are sub-fecund or menopausal, which excludes them from the 'in need' category. In general, the need for family planning services for men increases with the number of living

children and education. There is no difference according to the type of union.

Also not shown in the table is that among men not in need of family planning services, 21 percent were not in need because they were not sexually active in the past thirty days for a variety of reasons. Of those men, 37 percent were not sexually active because their wives/partners were postpartum and/or breastfeeding at the time of the survey and will be in need in the near future. If these women were included in the definition of women in need of family planning services, the percentage in need would be 26.2 percent, rather than 21.4 percent.

Table 6-3 shows the percent distributions of the of men and women in need of family planning services, by selected characteristics. This distribution represents the numerators of the percentages in Tables 6-1 and 6-2. Previous tables showed that similar proportions of men and women in urban and rural areas are in need of family planning services or at risk of unplanned pregnancies. However, in absolute terms, since the population distribution of Haiti is mostly rural, almost three-fourths of the men and women who are in need of family planning services, live in rural areas. Of rural women in need of family planning services, those with no education, who have at least 4 children, who are at least 25 years of age and who are married or in a consensual union predominate. Rural men in need of family planning services tend to be those who are aged 25-49, who have 4 or more children, who have lower levels of education and who are married or in a consensual union.

Fecund women in union were asked if they wanted any more children at some point in the future. Table 6-4 shows that more than one-half of these women (55%) said they did not want any more children. As one would expect, the proportion of women who did not want any more children increased with age and family size. Here it is noteworthy that urban women, particularly those living in the metropolitan area, want to terminate childbearing earlier in life and at lower parities than rural women.

The data are similar for men whose wives/partners are fecund (data not shown). Overall, forty-seven percent of men want no more children, with the percentage increasing from 45 percent among rural residents to 61 percent among metropolitan Port-au-Prince residents. Also, as is the case among women, the proportion of men who do not want any more children increases with age and family size and, as also is the case for women, urban men want their wives/partners to terminate childbearing earlier in life and at lower parities than rural men.

Table 6-5 presents data on contraceptive use among those men and women in union (shown in Table 6-5) who do not want any more children. Overall, only 18 percent of women who desire to limit their births are using a method. Use is highest in Port-au-Prince and drops off slightly in other urban and rural areas. The primary method used is the pill, followed by female sterili-

zation and injectables. Most women who want to limit their births are using more effective methods of contraception, but it is striking that approximately four-fifths of women in union who do not want any more children are not using contraception.

The data are similar for males who currently desire that their wives/partners limit their births. Almost 23 percent of men (or their wives/partners) in this group are using a method, with use being highest in Port-au-Prince, lower in other urban areas and lowest in rural areas. However, the primary method used by men or their partners is female sterilization, followed closely by the condom and then the pill. Obviously, contraceptive sterilization would be appropriate for this group since they do not want any more children, while condoms are less suitable to their needs.

TABLE 6-1  
Percent of Women In Union, 15-49, In Need\* of Family Planning Services,  
By Residence, Age, Education, Number of Live Births and Employment Status  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 6-1  
Le pourcentage des femmes en union, âgées de 15 à 49 ans,  
Qui ont besoin des services de planification familiale,  
Par résidence, âge, éducation, no. de naissances vivantes et statut d'emploi  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

==== <u>Résidence</u> =====				
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban/Urbain</u>	<u>Rural</u>
<u>All/Toutes</u>	27.2	(1178)	28.6 (521)	26.6 (657)
<u>Age</u>				
15-24	27.1	(210)	27.4 (106)	26.9 (104)
25-34	26.4	(542)	28.7 (251)	25.4 (291)
35-49	28.2	(426)	29.3 (164)	27.9 (262)
<u>Education</u>				
None - Aucune	29.0	(645)	30.2 (182)	28.7 (463)
Prim. 1-3	20.9	(187)	29.7 ( 91)	16.7 (96)
Prim. 4-6	28.0	(188)	26.8 (112)	20.0 (76)
> Prim. 6	25.0	(158)	27.2 (136)	** (22)
<u>No. Live Births</u>				
<u>No. Naiss. Vivs.</u>				
0	14.9	(104)	16.7 ( 60)	13.6 (44)
1	25.8	(226)	32.2 (118)	22.2 (108)
2	33.1	(228)	33.9 (112)	32.8 (116)
3	25.7	(153)	27.5 ( 69)	25.0 (84)
4+	28.0	(467)	27.1 (162)	28.2 (305)
<u>Union Status</u>				
<u>Etat Civil</u>				
Vivavek - Visiting	24.6	(120)	23.2 (69)	25.5 ( 51)
Plasé - Consensual	28.3	(610)	31.6 (269)	27.0 (341)
Maryé - Married	26.4	(448)	26.2 (183)	26.4 (265)

\*Women are defined as being in need of family planning services who are: fecund, sexually active, not currently pregnant, not currently desiring a pregnancy, and not using a contraceptive method for reasons not related to pregnancy, subfecundity, or sexual inactivity.

\*Une femme qui a besoin des services de planification familiale est fertile, est active sexuellement, n'est pas enceinte actuellement, ne désire pas de tomber enceinte actuellement et n'utilise pas une méthode contraceptive actuellement pour des raisons n'ayant pas rapport avec une grossesse, la sous-fertilité ou l'inactivité sexuelle.

( ) = Nombre de cas non-ponderés

\*\*Fewer than 25 cases / Moins de 25 cas ( ) = Number of unweighted cases



TABLE 6-2  
Percent of Men In Union, 15-59, In Need\* of Family Planning Services,  
By Residence, Age, Education, Number of Children and Employment Status  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 6-2  
Le pourcentage des hommes en union, âgées de 15 à 59 ans,  
Qui ont besoin des services de planification familiale,  
Par résidence, âge, éducation, no. d'enfants et statut d'emploi  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	<u>Total</u>	<u>=====<u>Résidence</u>=====</u>	
		<u>Urbain</u> Urban	<u>Rurale</u> Rural
<u>All / Tous</u>	21.4 (1076)	24.6 (410)	20.4 (666)
<u>Age</u>			
15-24	19.5 (82)	23.5 ( 51)	16.1 ( 31)
25-34	24.0 (351)	25.2 (147)	23.5 (204)
35-49	24.1 (457)	25.2 (159)	23.8 (298)
50-59	11.3 (186)	22.6 ( 53)	9.0 (133)
<u>Education</u>			
None - Aucune	16.5 (378)	12.1 ( 58)	16.9 (320)
Prim. 1-3	22.7 (241)	23.6 ( 72)	22.5 (169)
Prim. 4-6	26.5 (272)	31.2 (125)	24.5 (147)
> Prim. 6	25.1 (185)	24.5 (155)	26.7 ( 30)
<u>No. of Children - No. d'enfants</u>			
0	9.5 (130)	14.1 ( 71)	6.8 ( 59)
1	15.8 (159)	21.5 ( 65)	13.8 ( 94)
2	19.6 (171)	24.2 ( 66)	18.1 (105)
3	29.5 (143)	32.2 ( 59)	28.6 ( 84)
4+	24.3 (473)	28.2 (149)	23.5 (324)
<u>Union Status</u>			
<u>Etat Civil</u>			
Vivavek - Visiting	20.5 ( 92)	24.2 ( 62)	16.7 ( 30)
Plasé - Consensual	20.8 (557)	22.7 (207)	20.3 (350)
Maryé - Married	22.3 (427)	27.7 (141)	21.0 (286)

\*Men are in need of family planning services who are: sexually active, whose partners are not currently pregnant, who do not currently want their partner's to be pregnant, and are not using a contraceptive method for reasons not related to pregnancy, subfecundity, or sexual inactivity.

\*Un homme qui a besoin des services de planification familiale est active sexuellement, son partenaire n'est pas enceinte actuellement, il ne désire pas que son partenaire tombe enceinte actuellement et il n'utilise pas une méthode contraceptive actuellement pour des raisons n'ayant pas rapport avec une grossesse, la sous-fertilité ou l'inactivité sexuelle.

( ) = Nombre de cas non-ponderés  
( ) = Number of unweighted cases

TABLE 6-3  
Percent Distribution Of Women 15-49 and Men 15-59, In Union,  
In Need of Family Planning Services,  
By Selected Characteristics and Residence  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 6-3  
Répartition en pourcentage des femmes 15-49 et des hommes 15-59, en union,  
Qui ont besoin des services de planification familiale,  
Par Des Caractéristiques Sélectionnées et Résidence.  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

FEMALES (Total = 324)				MALES (Total = 237)			
	Total	Urbain Urban	Rural	Total	Urbain Urban	Rural	
All / Tous	100.0	29.9	70.1	100.0	27.1	72.9	
<u>Age</u>							
15-24	17.0	5.8	11.2	5.9	3.2	2.7	
25-34	44.1	14.4	29.6	35.7	9.9	25.7	
35-49	38.9	9.6	29.2	48.8	10.7	38.1	
50 +	-	-	-	9.7	3.2	6.4	
<u>Education</u>							
None - Aucune	64.3	11.0	53.3	30.8	1.9	29.0	
Prim. 1-3	11.8	5.4	6.4	24.9	4.6	20.4	
Prim. 4-6	14.8	6.0	8.8	29.8	10.5	19.3	
> Prim. 6	9.0	7.4	1.6	14.5	10.2	4.3	
<u>No. of Children</u> <u>No. d'enfants</u>							
0	4.4	2.0	2.4	4.8	2.7	2.1	
1	17.2	7.6	9.6	10.7	3.8	6.9	
2	22.9	7.6	15.2	14.5	4.3	10.1	
3	12.2	3.8	8.4	18.0	5.1	12.8	
4+	43.3	8.8	34.5	52.0	11.3	40.7	
<u>Union Status</u> <u>Etat Civil</u>							
Vivavek - Visiting	8.4	3.2	5.2	6.7	4.0	2.7	
Plasé - Consensual	53.9	17.0	36.9	50.7	12.6	38.1	
Maryé - Married	37.6	9.6	28.1	42.6	10.5	32.2	

( ) = Number of unweighted cases      ( ) = Nombre de cas non-ponderés

TABLE 6-4

Fecund\* Women In Union, 15-49: The Percent Who Want No More Children  
By Residence, Age, Education, Number of Live Births and Employment Status  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 6-4

Des Femmes Fertiles et en Union, Agées de 15 à 49 Ans,  
Le Pourcentage Qui Ne Veut Plus d'Enfant  
Par résidence, âge, éducation, no. de naissances vivantes et statut d'emploi  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

		=====Résidence=====							
		Total	Port au Prince		Other/Autre Urban		Rural		
<u>All / Toutes</u>		55.0 (1011)	57.4	(237)	58.5	(217)	53.9	(557)	
<u>Age</u>									
15-24		32.4 (206)	44.2	(52)	37.3	(51)	28.2	(103)	
25-29		49.8 (277)	55.4	(74)	53.6	(56)	47.6	(147)	
30-35		59.7 (231)	54.2	(59)	72.1	(43)	58.9	(129)	
35-39		68.3 (156)	75.0	(28)	60.0	(35)	68.8	(93)	
40-49		73.9 (141)	**	(24)	81.3	(32)	71.8	(85)	
<u>Education</u>									
None - Aucune		59.3 (534)	69.4	(62)	60.0	(90)	58.4	(382)	
Prim. 1-3		56.6 (161)	51.2	(41)	56.4	(39)	58.1	(81)	
Prim. 4-6		46.6 (175)	62.3	(53)	60.0	(50)	36.1	(72)	
> Prim. 6		41.7 (141)	48.2	(81)	55.3	(38)	**	(22)	
<u>No. Live Births</u>									
<u>No. Naissances Vivs.</u>									
0		18.4 (79)	20.0	(35)	**	(14)	16.7	(30)	
1		22.0 (205)	29.3	(58)	36.5	(52)	15.8	(95)	
2		48.9 (208)	60.9	(64)	51.3	(39)	44.8	(105)	
3		63.6 (137)	88.0	(25)	57.1	(35)	61.0	(77)	
4-5		71.3 (191)	93.8	(32)	78.4	(37)	67.2	(122)	
6+		83.1 (191)	**	(23)	90.0	(40)	81.3	(128)	
<u>Worked Last Four Weeks</u>									
<u>Travaillée Quatre Dernières Semaines</u>									
Yes / Oui		57.6 (371)	69.0	(58)	57.1	(56)	56.4	(257)	
No / Non		53.3 (640)	53.6	(179)	59.0	(161)	51.7	(300)	

\*Refers to ability to conceive. Women who are surgically sterilized are considered fecund, but not desiring more children

\*Se réfère à la capacité de devenir enceinte. On considère comme fertile les femmes qui ont été stérilisée chirurgicalement, mais qu'elles ne désirent plus d'enfants.

\*\* Fewer than 25 cases / Moins de 25 cas

( ) = Nombre de cas non-ponderés ( ) = Number of unweighted cases



TABLE 6-5  
Fecund Women 15-49 and Men 15-59 Whose Wives/Partners Are Fecund,  
Who Are Currently in Union and Who Want No More Children,  
Percent Who Are Currently Using A Contraceptive Method,  
by Residence and Method  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 6-5  
Parmi Les Femmes Fertiles Agées de 15 à 44  
Et Les Hommes Agés de 15 à 59 Dont les Femmes/Partenaires Sont Fertiles  
Qui Sont Actuellement en Union et Qui Ne Désirent Plus d'Enfants,  
Le Pourcentage Qui Utilisent Actuellement Une Méthode Contraceptive  
Par Résidence et Méthode  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Méthode Method	Females				Males			
	Total	Port au Prince	Other Urban Autre Urbain	Rural	Total	Port au Prince	Other Urban Autre Urbain	Rural
All Methods / Toutes les méths.	18.0	23.5	21.3	16.0	22.8	38.3	29.0	18.0
Pill - Pilule	6.7	11.0	3.9	6.3	2.4	5.6	4.3	1.3
Female Sterilization	5.3	9.8	7.9	4.7	6.6	5.6	4.3	7.3
Injectable	2.9	4.4	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.2	2.6
IUD - DIU	1.2	0.0	3.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
Condom	0.6	0.0	2.4	0.3	5.3	10.3	10.8	3.0
Vaginal Methods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Withdrawal - Retrait	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.7	4.1	6.5	4.3	3.4
Rhythm	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.4	6.5	2.2	0.0
No. of Cases	267	61	63	143	222	55	51	116

## 7. AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

### 7.1 Source of Contraception

Table 7-1 shows the source of contraceptive methods reported by male and female current users, by place of residence. There is little difference in source by residence except that there is a greater use of non-public sources by men in the urban compared to rural areas. This may be due to the greater use of condoms in urban areas by men, which are easily obtained in pharmacies and from friends.

Table 7-2 supports this explanation, showing that almost 40 percent of males obtained their condoms from sources other than in the hospitals or other public sector facilities. Among women, apart from 10 percent who obtain their pills in pharmacies, almost all pills are obtained from hospitals and government dispensaries. All female sterilizations reported by women were done in hospitals, with the remainder performed in other public facilities. The pattern for men is the same except that all their wives 'or partners' surgical contraception procedures were performed in public facilities.

For the women aged 15-49 who are not currently using a contraceptive method, 62 percent of women who are in union and 55 percent of women who are not in union know of a source for obtaining contraception (Table 7-3). The proportion increases with education to more than 80 percent of women with any secondary education. Otherwise, there is no clear pattern according to residence, age or number of children. For women not in union, knowledge is lower among women over 40 years of age or with 4 or more children. Since the use of contraception in Haiti is relatively low, the 38 to 45 percent not knowing a source represents a substantial number of women.

The same data are shown for men in Table 7-4. Fifty-one percent of men in union and 46 percent of men not in union know of a source of contraception, slightly lower than for women. As is the case for women, knowledge of a source increases with education. However, unlike women, among men, knowledge is higher in urban areas than rural areas and is generally higher for men in union.

The specific sources known by these men and women are almost all in the public sector, as shown in Table 7-5. Although there may be some understandable confusion as to whether a health facility is public or private, except for a few men and women in Port-au-Prince, it is clear that pharmacies are relatively unknown as a source of contraception. IEC activities should seek to make both men and women aware to a greater extent of the existence of facilities that provide family planning services, particularly among young, rural men.

In spite of few people knowing of pharmacies as a potential

source of contraception, the commercial sector could play a greater role in providing contraceptive methods in Haiti. [Table 7-6](#) shows that about 80 percent of both current users and non-users who would like to use report that they are able, if payment were necessary, to buy a contraceptive method. There is a slightly greater proportion of urban residents, as well as those with more education, who could buy a method. Younger non-users also stand out as a group who could purchase a method. There is no clear message that women who work have greater purchasing power.

[Table 7-7](#) shows similar results for men, of whom more than three-fourths stated that they could pay for a method, if necessary. There is an even more striking difference between urban and rural men than was the case for women; 81 percent of urban men could pay for a method compared to only two-thirds of rural men. The same is true of education; while only 65 to 73 percent of men with a primary education or less could pay for a contraceptive method, 85 percent of men with a secondary education or more could do so. As is the case for women, this is undoubtedly due to these men having greater purchasing power.

This analysis also found that between 40 and 50 percent of men and women, respectively, did not know the approximate amount they could afford to pay each month for a contraceptive method (not shown in a table). Of those men and women who could state the amount they could afford, about two-thirds said they could afford one dollar or more.

## **7.2 Condom Use**

Slightly more than three percent of all Haitian men are currently using condoms ([Table 7-8](#)). This is 10 times the 0.3 percent of women who report their partner uses condoms (See [Table 5-7](#)). There are important differences in condom use according to the respondent's residence and union status. Higher proportions of men in urban areas, 6 to 7 percent, report using condoms compared to less than 2 percent in rural areas. Also, condoms are used to a much greater extent by men who are in a visiting type union, known as "vivavek" in the Creole language. As shown earlier, in [Tables 5-8](#) and [5-9](#), this may be due to a greater proportion of men in this less stable type of union having more than one partner, perhaps resulting in a greater concern about sexually transmitted diseases or avoiding an unplanned pregnancy.

[Table 7-9](#) presents the estimated average number of condoms obtained per year based upon the number obtained in the past 30 days. About 8,872,000 condoms per year are estimated to have been obtained by male users, mostly in urban areas. As can be seen in the footnote, about 11,770,000 condoms were issued by storage facilities at various levels. Most of the difference between these two figures probably represents quantities stocked in storage facilities until they are distributed to ultimate users.

Reasons for using condoms by men who had obtained them during the previous 12 months are shown in [Table 7-10](#), by union status. (Although similar data were obtained for women, there were too few among them who obtained condoms to do a detailed analysis, as was done for men.) Significantly, for men in union, while 62 percent use condoms exclusively to prevent pregnancy, 13 percent do so only to protect themselves from AIDS or other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Among men not in union, more than twice this proportion, 35 percent, use condoms exclusively to prevent AIDS and other STDs. Moreover, if one adds the percent of men who use condoms for both reasons, then a total of 60 percent of men not in union who use condoms are doing so at least partially for STD prevention reasons, compared to just one third of men in union.

[Table 7-11](#) shows the frequency of condom use reported by men who had obtained them during the previous 12 months, by union status. About three-fourths of this group of men, regardless of union status, report using condoms for all coital acts.

TABLE 7-1  
Percent Distribution of Source of Currently Used Contraceptive Method,  
Of Women, 15-49 and Men, 15-59,  
by Residence  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 7-1  
Répartition en Pourcentage des Sources des Méthodes Actuellement Utilisé  
Des Femmes, 15-49 et Des Hommes, 15-59,  
Par Résidence  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

SOURCE OF METHOD	Females, 15-49				Males, 15-59			
	Total	Port au Prince	Other Urban Autre Urbain	Rural	Total	Port au Prince	Other Urban Autre Urbain	Rural
<u>Hospital</u> * - <u>Hôpital</u> *	67.1	66.9	63.2	68.6	48.9	38.1	59.1	52.4
<u>Ministry of Public Health / Ministère de la Santé Publique</u>								
Dispensary/Dispensaire	16.2	6.8	15.8	19.4	7.1	4.8	0.0	12.7
FP Post - Poste PF	1.4	2.3	0.0	1.5	2.4	1.0	0.0	4.8
Household Distribution Distribution à Domicile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	3.2
Midwife - Sage Femme	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.0
DHFN - Family Hyg. Div.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0
<u>Private Sector / Secteur Privé</u>								
Pharmacy - Pharmacie	5.1	9.1	2.6	4.5	8.4	16.2	9.1	1.6
Shop/Market - Boutique	0.5	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.0	3.8	3.0	0.0
<u>Other - Autre</u>								
Friends - Amis	1.9	2.3	7.9	0.0	13.8	19.1	13.6	9.5
Action Familiale	0.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	3.2
Other - Autre	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.9	3.0	3.2
No Source/Pas de Source	3.7	4.6	5.3	3.0	10.1	12.4	7.6	9.5
Don't Remember Ne Se Souvient Pas	3.7	6.8	2.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	149	44	38	67	234	105	66	63

\*Public and private hospitals.

\*Hôpitaux publiques et privés.



TABLE 7-2  
Percent Distribution of Source of Currently Used Contraceptive Method,  
Of Women, 15-49 and Men, 15-59,  
for Selected Contraceptive Method  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 7-2  
Répartition en Pourcentage des Sources des Méthodes Actuellement Utilisé  
Des Femmes, 15-49 et des Hommes, 15-59,  
Pour Des Méthodes Contraceptives Sélectionnées  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

SOURCE	Females, 15-49			Males, 15-59			
	All Methods	Pill	Female Steril- ization	All Methods	Condoms	Pill	Female Steril- ization
	Toutes Les Méthodes	Pilule	Ligature	Toutes Les Méthodes		Pilule	Ligature
<u>Hospital</u> * - <u>Hôpital</u> *	67.1	60.7	89.4	48.9	43.0	59.4	90.9
<u>Ministry of Health</u> / <u>Ministère de la Santé Publique</u>							
Dispensary	16.2	26.2	10.6	7.1	10.0	15.6	9.2
Dispensaire							
Household. Distribution	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.3	0.0	0.0
Distribution à Domicile							
Midwife - Sage Femme	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
DHFN - Family Hyg. Div.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.1	0.0
<u>Private Sector</u> / <u>Secteur Privé</u>							
Pharmacy - Pharmacie	5.1	9.5	0.0	8.4	18.3	6.3	0.0
Shop/Market - Boutique	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.2	3.1	0.0
<u>Other - Autre</u>							
Friends - Amis	1.9	0.0	0.0	13.8	13.3	0.0	0.0
Action Familiale	0.5	1.2	0.0	2.0	0.8	6.3	0.0
Other - Autre	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.7	6.3	0.0
No Source/Pas de Source	3.7	2.4	0.0	10.1	0.8	0.0	0.0
Don't Remember	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ne Se Souvient Pas							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	149	56	32	234	103	25	27

\*Public and private hospitals.

\*Hôpitaux publiques et privés.

TABLE 7-3  
 Women Aged 15-49  
 Not Currently Using A Contraceptive Method:  
 Percentage Who Know A Source For Obtaining Contraceptive Methods,  
 By Union Status and Selected Characteristics  
 The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 7-3  
 Des Femmes Agées de 15 à 49 ans,  
 Qui N'utilisent Pas Une Méthode Contraceptive Actuellement,  
 Le Pourcentage Qui Connait Une Source D'Obtenir Des Méthodes Contraceptives  
 Par Etat Civil et Caracteristiques Sélectionnées  
 Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	In Union / En Union		Not In Union / Pas En Union	
<u>All / Toutes</u>	61.6	(1042)	55.0	(289)
<u>Résidence</u>				
Port au Prince	62.3	(231)	52.7	(110)
Other/Autre Urban	72.1	(215)	69.8	( 86)
Rural	59.6	(596)	49.5	( 93)
<u>Age</u>				
15-24	65.5	(197)	61.9	(94)
25-29	68.7	(261)	59.1	(67)
30-34	57.8	(208)	67.6	(33)
35-39	62.6	(153)	52.2	(31)
40-49	53.5	(223)	36.5	(64)
<u>Education</u>				
None - Aucune	54.6	(593)	43.5	(113)
Prim. 1-3	61.0	(161)	55.8	( 39)
Prim. 4-6	78.9	(163)	51.3	( 61)
> Prim. 6	85.2	(125)	81.0	( 76)
<u>No. Children</u>				
<u>No. d'Enfants</u>				
0	65.0	(100)	56.4	(94)
1	59.9	(217)	62.0	(78)
2	64.4	(199)	66.7	(28)
3	63.5	(132)	60.0	(26)
4+	59.8	(394)	39.4	(63)

( ) = Nombre de cas non-ponderés  
 ( ) = Number of unweighted cases



TABLE 7-4  
Men Aged 15-59 Not Currently Using A Contraceptive Method:  
Percentage Who Know A Source For Obtaining Contraceptive Methods,  
By Union Status and Selected Characteristics  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 7-4  
Des Hommes Agées de 15 à 59 ans,  
Qui N'utilisent Pas Une Méthode Contraceptive Actuellement,  
Le Pourcentage Qui Connait Une Source D'obtenir Des Méthodes Contraceptives  
Par Etat Civil et Caracteristiques Sélectionées  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	In Union / En Union		Not In Union / Pas En Union	
<u>All / Tous</u>	50.9	(928)	46.4	(366)
<u>Résidence</u>				
Port au Prince	60.1	(138)	55.8	(147)
Other/Autre Urban	74.2	(182)	50.0	( 68)
Rural	46.4	(608)	41.1	(151)
<u>Age</u>				
15-24	44.0	( 71)	44.1	(151)
25-29	55.8	(163)	47.5	(97)
30-34	57.8	(138)	56.8	(31)
35-39	55.0	(163)	60.5	(27)
40-49	47.8	(120)	**	(17)
50-59	43.9	(103)	**	(11)
<u>Education</u>				
None - Aucune	40.1	(586)	35.0	(353)
Prim. 1-3	46.4	(166)	28.0	(218)
Prim. 4-6	64.9	(163)	56.4	(230)
> Prim. 6	75.5	(126)	59.7	(127)
<u>No. Children</u> <u>No. d'Enfants</u>				
0	46.4	(113)	46.4	(270)
1	49.0	(148)	43.6	(39)
2+	52.0	(667)	48.4	(57)

( ) = Nombre de cas non-ponderés  
( ) = Number of unweighted cases

\*\* Fewer than 25 cases / Moins de 25 cas

TABLE 7-5  
Percent Distribution of The Specific Source of Contraception Mentioned  
By Women Aged 15-49 and Men Aged 15-59,  
Not Currently Using, But Who Know of A Source of Contraceptive Methods,  
By Residence  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 7-5  
Répartition en Pourcentage de la Source Spécifique Mentionnée  
Par Les Femmes Agées de 15 à 49 Ans et Les Hommes Agés de 15 à 59 Ans  
N'utilisant Pas La Contraception Actuellement,  
Mais Qui Connaissent Une Source de Contraception, Par Résidence  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

SOURCE OF METHOD	Total	=====Résidence=====		
		Port au Prince	Other Urban Autre Urbain	Rural
WOMEN - FEMMES				
<u>Hospital*</u> - <u>Hôpital*</u>	71.0	81.2	75.8	67.1
<u>Ministry of Health / Ministère de la Santé Publique</u>				
Dispensary/Dispensaire	25.7	9.4	22.3	30.7
FP Post - Poste de PF	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.3
<u>Private Sector / Secteur Privé</u>				
Pharmacy - Pharmacie	1.7	7.9	0.5	0.5
Other - Autre	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	818	205	215	401
MEN - HOMMES				
<u>Hospital*</u> - <u>Hôpital*</u>	80.5	73.9	90.5	79.7
<u>Ministry of Health / Ministère de la Santé Publique</u>				
Dispensary/Dispensaire	10.4	5.5	5.3	12.8
FP Post - Poste de PF	1.8	1.2	0.0	2.3
<u>Private Sector / Secteur Privé</u>				
Pharmacy - Pharmacie	2.5	13.3	2.4	0.0
Shop / Boutique	0.9	3.0	0.0	0.6
Other - Autre	4.0	3.0	1.8	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases - No. de cas	678	165	169	344

TABLE 7-6  
Percent Of Women 15-49 Who Could Pay For A Contraceptive Method:  
Current Users and Non-Users Who Want To Use A Method,  
By Residence, Age, Education, and Employment Status Haitian  
National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 7-6  
Le pourcentage des femmes âgées de 15 à 49 ans  
Qui pourrait acheter une méthode contraceptive:  
Utilisatrices Actuelles et Non-Utilisatrices Qui Veulent Utiliser Une Méthode  
Par résidence, âge, éducation et statut d'emploi  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	CURRENT USERS <u>UTILISATRICES ACTUELLES</u>	NON-USERS WHO WANT TO USE <u>NON-UTILISATRICES QUI VEULENT UTILISER</u>
All <u>Tous</u>	81.4 (148)	77.5 (385)
<u>Résidence</u>		
Urban - Urbaine	85.2 (81)	81.7 (169)
Rural - Rurale	79.1 (67)	75.9 (216)
<u>Age</u>		
15-24	** (23)	90.5 (108)
25-34	82.4 (74)	76.4 (176)
35-49	82.9 (51)	67.5 (101)
<u>Education</u>		
Aucune/None - Prim. 3	77.4 (83)	76.1 (290)
Prim. 4-6	86.1 (28)	81.3 ( 56)
> Prim. 6	89.1 (37)	86.7 ( 39)
Worked Last 4 Weeks Travaillé 4 <u>Dernières Semaines</u>		
Yes - Oui	80.2 (56)	72.6 (127)
No - Non	82.2 (92)	80.4 (258)

( ) = Nombre de cas non-ponderés

\*\*Fewer than 25 cases / Moins de 25 cas ( ) = Number of unweighted cases

TABLE 7-7  
Men 15-59 Currently Using A Contraceptive Method:  
Percent Who Could Pay For The Method, By Residence, Age,  
Education, and Employment Status Haitian National  
Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 7-7  
Le pourcentage des hommes âgés de 15 à 59 ans  
Qui utilisent actuellement une méthode contraceptive,  
Qui pourrait acheter une méthode contraceptive,  
Par résidence, âge, éducation et statut d'emploi  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

USERS - UTILISATEURS

% WHO CAN PAY FOR THEIR METHOD  
% QUI PEUT ACHETER LEUR METHODE

All	76.6	(154)
<u>Tous</u>		
<u>Résidence</u>		
Urban - Urbaine	81.0	(105)
Rural - Rurale	67.4	( 49)
<u>Age</u>		
15-24	77.4	(31)
25-34	80.9	(47)
35-59	73.7	(76)
<u>Education</u>		
None - Prim. 3	65.0	(40)
Prim. 4-6	72.5	(40)
> Prim. 6	85.1	(74)
Worked Last Four Weeks		
<u>Travaillé 4 Dernières Semaines</u>		
Yes - Oui	71.4	(84)
No - Non	82.9	(70)

( ) = Nombre de cas non-ponderés

\*\*Fewer than 25 cases / Moins de 25 cas ( ) = Number of unweighted cases

TABLE 7-8  
Percent of All Men, 15-59, Who Are Currently\* Using Condoms,  
By Union Status and Method The 1989 Haiti National  
Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 7-8  
Pourcentage des Tous les Hommes Agés de 15 à 59  
Qui Utilisent Actuellement des Condoms, Par Etat Civil et Méthode  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Union Status <u>Etat Civil</u>	Total	=====Residence=====			
		Port-au Prince	Other Urban	Autre Urbain	Rural(e)
Tous les Hommes/All Men	3.1 (1833)***	7.3 (466)	5.9 (390)		1.5 (986)
Jamais - Never	2.6 (646)	5.7 (240)	4.2 (143)		0.8 (263)
Vivavek*	15.6 (92)	18.2 (33)	24.1 (29)		10.0 (30)
Plasé**	3.0 (557)	8.3 (108)	4.0 (99)		2.0 (350)
Marié - Married	2.0 (427)	6.0 (50)	5.5 (91)		1.1 (286)
Auparavant - Formerly	1.8 (111)	6.7 (30)	3.6 (28)		0.0 (53)

\*Visiting Relationship

\*\*Consensual Union

\*\*\*Including 9 cases whose marital status is unknown

\*\*\*9 cas dont l'état civil est inconnu sont compris dans le total.



TABLE 7-9  
Estimated Average Number of Condoms Obtained Per Year\*  
And Estimated Total Annual Quantities Obtained by Men, 15-59  
By Residence, Education, Union Status and Age  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 7-9  
Nombre Moyen Estimés de Condoms Obtenus Par An\*\*  
Et Quantités Annuelles Totales Obtenues Par les Hommes Agés de 15 à 59 Ans  
Par Résidence, Education, Etat Civil et Age  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Age	Total	Residence		
		Port-au Prince	Autre Urbain Other Urban	Rural(e)
15-19	3.0	9.5	3.7	0.0
20-24	19.5	58.6	20.5	0.0
25-29	9.2	21.8	31.1	1.1
30-34	9.6	23.8	50.4	0.0
35-39	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
40-59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marital Status				
<u>Statut Matrimonial</u>				
In Union / En Union	5.2	19.5	16.8	0.1
Not In Union / Pas en Union	7.6	25.0	13.4	1.1
Education				
<u>Aucune</u>				
None - Aucune	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1
Prim. 1-3	2.2	1.3	0.0	2.6
Prim. 4-6	2.6	3.5	11.5	0.2
> Prim. 6	26.4	39.3	27.0	0.6
Total	6.2	21.7	14.9	0.8
Estimated Total Annual* Number of Condoms Obtained	8,872,000	5,150,000	2,955,000	767,000
Quantité Annuelle Estimée de Condoms Obtenus**				

\* The annual total of condoms obtained is estimated by multiplying the average number of condoms obtained in the past year (6.2) by the weighted number of male respondents in the survey (1,414), then multiplying the result by 1012, an estimate of males 15-59 in the population per each male survey respondent. Above results slightly different due to rounding.

\*\*On a estimé la quantité annuelle totale de condoms obtenues en multipliant la quantité moyenne annuelle obtenues (6.2) par le nombre ponderé d'enquêtes masculin (1,414), puis en multipliant le résultat par 1012, une estimation des males 15-59 ans dans la population pour chaque enquêté masculin. Les résultats en dessus sont un peu différent car les moyens ont été arrondis.

1989 Condoms Issued From	Min. Of Health / Min. de la Santé	9,154,832
Storage Facilities, 1989:	PSFPP / Projet de PF-Secteur Privé	1,892,527
Sorties des Condoms des	Profamil	826,320
Entrepôts, 1989:	Total	11,773,679



TABLE 7-10  
Percent Distribution of Reasons for Using Condoms By Males, 15-59,  
Who Obtained Condoms During the Last 12 Months,  
by Union Status  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 7-10  
Répartition en Pourcentage des Raisons Pour l'Utilisation des Condoms  
Parmi les Hommes, 15-59,  
Qui Ont Obtenus des Condoms Pendant les 12 Derniers Mois, Par Etat Civil  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Raison pour Utilisation <u>Reason for Using</u>	Pas en Union Not in Union*	En Union In Union
Prevent Pregnancy Empêcher Grossesse	32.2	62.4
Protect from AIDS/STD Protéger Contre SIDA/MST	34.5	12.9
Both Reasons - Les Deux Raisons	26.4	20.4
Undetermined Reasons Raisons Non-Déterminées	6.9	6.9
No. of Cases	79	73

\* Of those not in union, only those having had sexual intercourse in the past 30 days were included.

\* Parmi Ceux Qui Ne Sont Pas en Union, On a Inclus Seulement Ceux Qui Ont Eu des Rapports Sexuels Pendant Les 30 Derniers Jours

TABLE 7-11  
 Percent Distribution of Regularity of Condom Use  
 Among Males, 15-59, Who Ever Obtained Condoms in the Last 12 Months,  
 by Union Status  
 The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 7-11  
 Répartition en Pourcentage de la Fréquence de L'Utilisation des Condoms  
 Parmi les Hommes, 15-59,  
 Qui Ont Obtenus des Condoms Pendant les 12 Derniers Mois,  
 Par Statut Matrimoniale  
 Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Regularity of Use Fréquence d'Utilisation	Not in Union Pas en union	In Union En union
Every Time Chaque fois	72.4	75.3
Every Time with Certain Partners Chaque fois avec de certaines partenaires	0.0	1.1
Most of the Time La plupart du temps	4.6	4.3
Some of the Time De temps en temps	21.8	18.3
No Response - Pas de Réponse	1.2	1.1
No. of Cases	79	73

## 8. ATTITUDES TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING

This chapter presents results of questions on attitudes pertaining to family planning. Overall, more than three-fourths of all women approve of family planning (Table 8-1). Although there is little difference by residence or education, age appears to have some influence. Only two-thirds of 15-19 year old women, those who have never been in union and those who have no children approve of family planning. This is to a certain extent due to a greater proportion replying "not sure", probably because they have not yet faced the issue.

The proportion of men who approve of family planning is shown in Table 8-2. The data are similar to those for women. Men who are 15-19 years of age, those who have never been in union and those who have no children approve of family planning to a lesser extent than other men, again no doubt because they have not yet faced the issue. Also, somewhat fewer men who have low levels of education approve of family planning.

Women's perception of the purpose of family planning is shown in Table 8-3. Almost half of women, 47.2 percent, feel the purpose of family planning is to space rather than limit births. The largest proportions of women who feel the purpose of family planning is to limit births live outside of Port-au-Prince, are older and less educated. These characteristics are also associated with higher parity.

Table 8-4 presents male perceptions of the purpose of family planning. The data are similar to the data for women: overall 41 percent of males feel the purpose of family planning is to space births and 36 percent feel it is to limit births. As is the case for women, men who are living outside of Port-au-Prince, who are less educated and who have more children are more likely to feel that the purpose of family planning is to limit births.

Table 8-5 shows that the proportion of men and women who feel it is important to space births is very high, roughly 90 percent. This seems inconsistent with the results in Table 8-3 that only 38 percent of women felt that the purpose of family planning was to limit births. Again, women who are younger, with no living children and who are not in union feel birth spacing is of less importance than do women in other groups. Among men, there is little difference in their perception of the importance of birth spacing according to socio-demographic characteristics.

As shown in Table 8-6, according to 69 percent of women 15-49 years of age who approve of family planning, the main benefit of family planning is economic--to be able to have children when they are affordable. This varies little according to socio-demographic characteristics. Another 12 percent of women feel that the main benefit of family planning is better health for the mother, while the remaining 19 percent feel there are other miscellaneous benefits.

The data are similar for men in [Table 8-7](#) which show that 78 percent of men 15-59 years of age who approve of family planning feel the main benefit of family planning is to be able to have children when they are affordable.

[Table 8-8](#) presents the percent distribution of the respondents' opinion as to who in a union/marriage should make the decision about using a contraceptive method; both partners, the respondent alone or the respondent's partner alone. The data are similar for men and women, with most respondents stating that the decision should be a joint one. (men - 57.3%, women - 65.0%). A further 21-22 percent stated the respondent alone should make this decision and only 8-12 percent stating that the respondent's partner should make the decision.

TABLE 8-1  
Approval Of Family Planning By Women 15-49,  
By Residence, Age, Education, Number of Live Births and Union Status  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 8-1  
L'approbation du planning familial par les femmes âgées de 15 à 49 ans  
Par résidence, âge, éducation, no. de naissances vivantes et état d'union  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Approval of Family Planning (Percent Distribution)						
Approbation de la Planification Familiale (Répartition en Pourcentage)						
	Yes Oui	No Non	Depends Ça dépend	Not Sure Pas Sur	Cases Total Cas	
All - Toutes	78.3	10.7	3.6	7.4	100.0	1996
<u>Résidence</u>						
Port-au-Prince	78.9	14.6	3.3	3.3	100.0	583
Other Urban - Autre Urbaine	79.2	10.3	3.4	7.2	100.0	446
Rural - Rurale	77.9	9.6	3.8	8.7	100.0	967
<u>Age</u>						
15-19	67.3	13.2	6.7	12.9	100.0	423
20-24	79.7	10.8	3.8	5.7	100.0	742
25-29	83.5	9.4	2.2	5.0	100.0	515
30-34	80.2	9.4	2.0	8.4	100.0	316
<u>Education</u>						
None - Aucune	78.5	8.9	3.6	9.1	100.0	852
Prim. 1-3	74.5	14.5	4.2	6.8	100.0	302
Prim. 4-6	81.1	8.5	4.3	6.1	100.0	412
> Prim. 6	77.9	15.0	2.6	4.5	100.0	430
<u>Number of Live Births</u> <u>Nombre de Naissances Vivantes</u>						
0	66.5	16.4	6.3	10.8	100.0	716
1	81.5	7.7	1.6	9.3	100.0	304
2	84.9	8.1	2.3	4.7	100.0	260
3	88.6	6.3	2.2	2.9	100.0	182
4+	83.9	8.3	2.8	5.2	100.0	534
<u>Union Status</u> <u>Etat d'Union</u>						
In Union - En Union	83.8	9.2	2.3	4.7	100.0	1178
Formerly in Union/Etait en Union	81.8	5.9	1.6	10.7	100.0	183
Never in Union - Jamais en Union	65.6	15.3	7.1	12.0	100.0	635

TABLE 8-2  
Approval Of Family Planning By Men 15-59,  
By Residence, Age, Education, Number of Children and Union Status  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 8-2  
L'approbation du planning familial par les hommes âgés de 15 à 59 ans  
Par résidence, âge, éducation, nombre d'enfants et état civil  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Approval of Family Planning (Percent Distribution)

Approbation de la Planification Familiale (Répartition en Pourcentage)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Depends</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>Cases</u>	
	<u>Oui</u>	<u>Non</u>	<u>Ça dépend</u>	<u>Ne Sais Pas</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Cas</u>
All - Toutes	76.2	10.0	5.6	8.1	100.0	1842
<u>Résidence</u>						
Port-au-Prince	74.5	14.8	5.4	5.4	100.0	466
Other Urban - Autre Urbaine	77.7	9.0	6.7	6.7	100.0	390
Rural - Rurale	76.4	9.2	5.5	9.0	100.0	986
<u>Age</u>						
15-19	61.6	14.2	8.2	16.1	100.0	334
20-29	73.8	13.1	5.9	7.2	100.0	573
30-39	84.4	7.1	4.2	4.4	100.0	419
40-49	82.7	7.0	3.8	6.6	100.0	297
50-59	76.7	7.6	6.8	8.9	100.0	219
<u>Education</u>						
None - Aucune	72.5	10.2	6.7	10.6	100.0	505
Prim. 1-3	73.1	11.1	5.4	10.3	100.0	376
Prim. 4-6	81.2	7.0	4.7	7.1	100.0	491
> Prim. 6	79.6	12.8	5.3	2.4	100.0	470
<u>Number of Children - Nombre d'enfants</u>						
0	65.8	13.4	8.4	12.5	100.0	781
1	81.2	10.7	3.5	4.7	100.0	209
2	86.6	6.2	3.3	3.9	100.0	190
3	86.3	5.4	4.2	4.2	100.0	152
4+	81.4	8.2	4.1	6.3	100.0	508
<u>Union Status - Etat d'Union</u>						
In Union - En Union	82.9	8.0	4.4	4.8	100.0	1076
Formerly in Union/Etait en Union	74.4	12.8	4.3	8.5	100.0	111
Never in Union - Jamais en Union	64.0	13.5	8.2	14.3	100.0	655



TABLE 8-3  
 Perception Of Purpose Of Family Planning By Women 15-49,  
 By Residence, Age, Education, Number of Live Births and Union Status  
 (Percent Distribution)  
 Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 8-3  
 La perception du but du planning familial par les femmes de 15 à 49 ans  
 Par résidence, âge, éducation, no. de naissances vivantes et statut d'union  
 (Répartition en pourcentage)  
 Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	<u>Space</u> <u>Births</u> Espacer Naissances	<u>Limit</u> <u>Births</u> Limiter Naissances	<u>Other</u> <u>Autre</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Cases</u> <u>Cas</u>
<u>All - Toutes</u>	47.2	38.2	14.7	100.0	1996
<u>Résidence</u>					
Port-au-Prince	56.6	28.6	14.8	100.0	583
Other Urban - Autre Urbaine	46.9	39.2	13.9	100.0	446
Rural - Rurale	44.4	40.9	14.8	100.0	967
<u>Age</u>					
15-19	41.2	34.4	24.5	100.0	423
20-29	53.8	34.9	11.2	100.0	742
30-39	48.4	40.1	11.6	100.0	515
40-49	37.9	46.9	15.2	100.0	316
<u>Education</u>					
None - Aucune	42.8	41.6	15.6	100.0	852
Prim. 1-3	42.5	39.2	18.3	100.0	302
Prim. 4-6	49.5	38.7	11.8	100.0	412
> Prim. 6	61.3	26.8	12.0	100.0	430
<u>Number of Live Births</u> <u>Nombre de Naissances Vivantes</u>					
0	42.4	36.1	21.5	100.0	716
1	55.4	31.2	13.4	100.0	304
2	57.6	34.1	8.3	100.0	260
3	48.5	44.1	7.4	100.0	182
4+	43.3	44.1	12.6	100.0	534
<u>Union Status</u> <u>Etat d'Union</u>					
In Union - En Union	49.1	39.8	11.2	100.0	1178
Formerly in Union/En Union Auparavant	54.6	33.2	12.3	100.0	183
Never in Union - Jamais en Union	41.0	36.3	22.6	100.0	635

TABLE 8-4  
Perception Of Purpose Of Family Planning Of Men 15-59,  
By Residence, Age, Education, Number of Children and Union Status  
(Percent Distribution)  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 8-4  
La perception du but du planning familial par les hommes âgés de 15 à 59 ans  
Par résidence, âge, éducation, nombre d'enfants et état civil  
(Répartition en pourcentage)  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	Space <u>Births</u> Espacer Naissances	Limit <u>Births</u> Limiter Naissances	<u>Other</u> Autre	Total	Cases Cas
<u>All - Tous</u> *	41.2	36.2	22.6	100.0	1841
<u>Résidence</u> *					
Port-au-Prince	55.2	21.9	23.0	100.0	466
Other Urban - Autre Urbaine	42.1	40.5	17.4	100.0	390
Rural - Rurale	37.7	38.7	23.5	100.0	985
<u>Age</u> *					
15-19	26.2	35.6	38.2	100.0	334
20-29	45.3	35.3	19.4	100.0	572
30-39	48.1	34.1	17.9	100.0	419
40-49	41.4	39.6	18.9	100.0	297
50-59	38.2	38.2	23.6	100.0	219
<u>Education</u> *					
None - Aucune	40.1	36.1	23.8	100.0	
Prim. 1-3	32.4	38.3	29.3	100.0	
Prim. 4-6	42.3	38.2	19.5	100.0	
> Prim. 6	51.8	31.1	17.1	100.0	
<u>Number of Children - Nombre d'enfants</u> **					
0	34.8	35.7	29.5	100.0	
1	51.1	31.0	17.9	100.0	
2	55.1	32.5	12.5	100.0	
3	47.1	39.6	13.3	100.0	
4+	39.3	39.0	21.7	100.0	
<u>Union Status - Etat d'Union</u> *					
In Union - En Union	47.2	35.9	16.9	100.0	
Formerly in Union/En Union Auparavant	36.6	32.3	31.1	100.0	
Never in Union - Jamais en Union	30.6	37.5	31.9	100.0	

\*Not including one case because of missing data.

\*Le total ne comprend pas un cas au cause des données qui manquent.

\*\*Not including three cases because of missing data.

\*\*Le total ne comprend pas trois cas au cause des données qui manquent.

TABLE 8-5  
Percent of Women 15-49 And Men 15-59 Who Think Birth Spacing Is Important  
By Residence, Age, Education, Number of Live Births and Union Status  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 8-5  
Le pourcentage des femmes de 15 à 49 ans et les hommes de 15 à 59 ans  
Qui croient que l'espacement des naissances est important  
Par résidence, âge, éducation, no. de naissances vivantes et état d'union  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Percent Who Think Birth Spacing Important  
Pourcentage qui croient que  
l'espacement des naissances est importante

	WOMEN - FEMMES		MEN - HOMMES	
All - Tous	89.3	(1995)	92.3	(1842)
<u>Résidence</u>				
Port-au-Prince	85.8	(583)	94.2	(466)
Other Urban - Autre Urbaine	92.6	(445)	92.8	(390)
Rural - Rurale	89.7	(967)	91.7	(986)
<u>Age</u>				
15-19	80.8	(423)	89.7	(334)
20-29	88.2	(742)	93.2	(573)
30-39	94.8	(514)	92.6	(419)
40-49	93.4	(316)	91.8	(297)
50-59	-	-	93.2	(219)
<u>Education</u>				
None - Aucune	91.4	(852)	90.9	(505)
Prim. 1-3	85.5	(302)	92.5	(376)
Prim. 4-6	89.4	(411)	92.3	(491)
> Prim. 6	86.8	(430)	94.2	(470)
<u>Number of Live Births</u> <u>Nombre de Naissances Vivantes</u>				
0	78.1	(716)	91.1	(781)
1	92.3	(304)	89.7	(209)
2	94.5	(260)	93.4	(190)
3	97.4	(182)	94.6	(152)
4+	95.8	(533)	93.8	(508)
<u>Union Status</u> <u>Etat d'Union</u>				
In Union - En Union	94.3	(1177)	93.3	(1076)
Formerly in Union/Etait en Union	96.4	(183)	93.9	(111)
Never in Union - Jamais en Union	76.9	(635)	90.0	(655)

TABLE 8-6

Main Benefit Of Family Planning According To Women 15-49  
By Residence, Age, Education, Number of Live Births and Union Status  
(Percent Distribution of Women Who Do Not Disapprove of Family Planning)  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 8-6

L'avantage principal du planning familial selon les femmes de 15 à 49 ans  
Par résidence, âge, éducation, no. de naissances vivantes et état d'union  
(Répartition en pourcentage des femmes qui ne désapprouvent pas du PF)  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Main Benefit of Family Planning  
Avantage Principal du Planning Familial

Have Children Better Health  
When Affordable For The Mother

	<u>Avoir des</u> <u>Enfants Quand</u> <u>On A Les Moyens</u>	<u>Meilleur Santé</u> <u>Pour La Mère</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Autre</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Cas</u> <u>Cases</u>
<u>All - Toutes</u>	69.1	12.0	18.9	100.0	1769

Résidence

Port-au-Prince	71.9	14.1	14.1	100.0	498
Other Urban - Autre Urbaine	69.9	10.8	19.3	100.0	399
Rural - Rurale	68.4	11.7	20.2	100.0	872

Age

15-19	66.0	9.0	25.0	100.0	363
20-29	71.4	11.5	17.2	100.0	654
30-39	68.0	14.0	18.1	100.0	465
40-49	69.7	13.5	16.8	100.0	287

Education

None - Aucune	65.2	12.3	22.5	100.0	773
Prim. 1-3	73.6	8.0	18.4	100.0	255
Prim. 4-6	71.5	13.1	15.4	100.0	376
> Prim. 6	74.0	13.4	12.7	100.0	365

Number of Live BirthsNombre de Naissances Vivantes

0	69.1	8.9	22.0	100.0	592
1	72.3	10.3	17.4	100.0	280
2	70.5	16.7	12.8	100.0	239
3	74.7	9.5	15.8	100.0	170
4+	65.0	14.8	20.2	100.0	488



TABLE 8-7

Main Benefit Of Family Planning According To Men 15-59  
 By Residence, Age, Education, No. of Live Births and Union Status  
 Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989  
 (Percent Distribution Of Men Who Do Not Disapprove Of Family Planning)

TABLEAU 8-7

L'avantage principal du planning familial selon les hommes de 15 à 49 ans  
 Par résidence, âge, éducation, nombre d'enfants et état civil  
 (Répartition en pourcentage des hommes qui ne désapprouvent pas du PF)  
 Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

## Main Benefit of Family Planning - Avantage Principal du Planning Familial

	Have Children When Affordable Avoir des Enfants Quand On A Les Moyens	Better Health For The Mother Meilleur Santé Pour La Mère	Other Autre	Total	Cas Cases
<u>All - Toutes</u>	77.8	8.9	13.3	100.0	1647
<u>Résidence</u>					
Port-au-Prince	78.1	5.5	16.4	100.0	397
Other Urban - Autre Urbaine	78.9	7.0	14.1	100.0	355
Rural - Rurale	77.5	9.9	12.5	100.0	895
<u>Age</u>					
15-19	59.0	14.0	27.0	100.0	284
20-29	82.0	7.1	10.9	100.0	499
30-39	85.6	5.8	8.6	100.0	390
40-49	79.4	9.4	11.1	100.0	275
50-59	74.6	11.2	14.2	100.0	199
<u>Education</u>					
None - Aucune	65.2	12.3	22.5	100.0	453
Prim. 1-3	73.6	8.0	18.4	100.0	331
Prim. 4-6	71.5	13.1	15.4	100.0	456
> Prim. 6	74.0	13.4	12.7	100.0	407
<u>Number of Live Births</u> <u>Nombre de Naissances Vivantes</u>					
0	70.4	10.2	19.4	100.0	673
1	82.3	10.6	7.1	100.0	186
2	84.6	9.4	5.9	100.0	178
3	82.8	9.3	7.9	100.0	144
4+	81.2	6.3	12.5	100.0	464

TABLE 8-8  
 Women 15-49 And Men Aged 15-59  
 Percent Distribution of Who Should Make Decision To Use Contraceptive Method  
 The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 8-8  
 Les Femmes Agées de 15 à 49 Ans et Les Hommes Agés de 15 à 59 Ans,  
 La Répartition En Pourcentage De Quel Partenaire Devrait Prendre La Décision  
 d'Utiliser Une Méthode Contraceptive  
 Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	Femmes ===Women===	Hommes ====Men=====
Joint Decision / Décision Commune	57.3	65.0
Respondent Alone / Enquêté Seul	22.1	20.9
Partner Alone / Partenaire Seul	12.3	8.1
Other / Autre	5.4	2.9
It Depends / Çela Dépend	2.9	3.2
All / Tous	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases - Nombre de Cas	1995*	1842

\* One woman with missing information is not included.

\* Il y a une femme pour laquelle on n'a obtenu aucune donnée.



## 9. SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

### 9.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Because of recent interest in adolescent fertility in the Caribbean and Latin America, including early childbearing and high levels of unintended pregnancies, the Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey included a special module for "Young Adults". This group is defined as males and females aged 15 to 24 years of age. This module focused on sexual experience, use of contraception at first sexual experience and attitudes about sex.

Tables 9-1 and 9-2 present selected socio-demographic characteristics of men and women 15-19 years of age. Among 15-19 year old women, 85 percent have never been in union and 87 percent have never had a live birth. For 20-24 year old women, almost half have never been in union or had a live birth.

Table 9-1 also indicates that levels of education among women are increasing, since 15-19 olds are better educated than 20-24 year olds. Whereas only 18.7 percent of women 15-19 years old have no education, this is true of 35.5 percent of women 20-24 years old, and as seen earlier in Table 3-2, 48.3 percent of women 15-49 years old never attended school.

Similar socio-economic data for young men are presented in Table 9-2. The data show that 94 percent of men 15-19 years old and almost 72 percent of men 20-24 years old have never been in a union. More than 90 percent of young men have no living children and of those that do, almost all are 20-24 years old: roughly 10 percent of 20-24 year old men have one living child, 5 percent have 2 living children and less than two percent have three or more living children.

Similar to young women, young men are better educated than older men in Haiti. Whereas only 13 percent of men 15-19 years have never attended school, this is true of 18 percent of men 20-24 years old, and as seen earlier in Table 3-2, one-third of men 15-59 years old never attended school.

Almost 60 percent of women in union who have had a birth conceived before the date of their first union (Table 9-3). Overall, about two-thirds of these premarital conceptions resulted in a pre-union birth. The percentage of pre-marital conceptions is especially high among women who enter into their first union after the age of 20 (80.9 percent), compared to women who are younger at the time of their first union (44.3 percent).

In Haiti, there is a higher proportion of pre-union conceptions among young women living in "Other Urban" areas (67.9%), compared to both Port-au-Prince (53.6%) and rural areas (57.4%). There is an inverse relationship with education level.

As shown in [Figure 3](#), this percentage is the second highest among areas in Latin America and the Caribbean for which these data are available.

[Table 9-4](#) presents data on the proportion of first births to the partners of young men that were conceived before their first union. Overall, 73 percent were conceived out of union and 70 percent of those were born outside of unions. This is somewhat higher than the percentage of pre-union births reported by young women themselves. The proportion of pre-union births to partners of young men is lower in Port-au-Prince and, as is the case for births reported by women, is higher for young men who enter into their first union at the age of 20 or older. The data suggest that Haitian men do not have problems entering into a union with women who have already had a child.

All women who had ever been pregnant were asked whether the pregnancy resulting in their last live birth was intended. Intended pregnancies were defined as those that were wanted at the time the respondent became pregnant and unintended pregnancies were defined as those that were wanted at some future time ("mistimed") or not wanted, even at a future time. Overall, 32.3 percent of pregnancies resulting in the last live birth to women 15-24 in the last five years in Haiti were reported to be unintended ([Table 9-5](#)). However, the proportion of unintended pregnancies among young women in union (27.6%) is about half the proportion reported by women not in union (54.4%). In fact, almost two-thirds (62.5%) of women not-in-union indicated that their first birth was unintended.

Comparative data for women 15-24 who are not in union from recent surveys of young adults in various Latin American countries are shown in [Figure 4](#). The data for Jamaica includes women in union, who are 15 % of the total.

## **9.2 Sexual Experience**

Less than four percent of young adults of either sex with sexual experience reported that their first sexual partner was an "in union" partner ([Table 9-6](#)). As shown in [Figure 5](#) this is the second lowest rate thus far found in Latin America and the Caribbean--only the rate in Jamaica, a Caribbean neighbor, was lower. Outside the Caribbean, in Latin America, higher proportions of young women report that their first sexual experience was with a partner with whom they were in a consensual or legal union. The data in [Figure 5](#) indicate that urban Mexico, Guatemala and Ecuador appear to be more conservative about preunion sexual relations than the other urban areas in Brazil and Chile.

In both Haiti and Jamaica, because of the low proportion of first sexual encounters reported to be within a union, reported sexual experience rates are essentially pre-union sexual experience rates, especially for those young adults who had their first sexual intercourse before the age of 20. Thus, in this report,

we will report sexual experience rates instead of pre-union sexual experience rates as was done in Jamaica.

Whereas 86 percent of females reported their first partner to be their fiancé or boyfriend, only 44 percent of males did so ([Table 9-6](#)). Forty-six percent of males reported their first partner to be a "friend". We can only speculate if this is a difference in perception between genders or whether females have a stronger emotional involvement at the initiation of their sexual experience or both.

Forty-one percent of young women and 44 percent of young men 15-24 years of age report sexual experience. Sexual experience rates are shown by age group and residence in [Table 9-7](#) and by age group and education in [Table 9-8](#).

For both sexes in Haiti, as may be expected, sexual experience rates increase with age. At 15-17 years age, the sexual experience rate is almost twice as high for males as females. The rates begin to converge at age 18-19, and at ages 20-24 the sexual experience rate is essentially the same for men and women. Although, as stated before, first sexual experience in Haiti is essentially pre-union, young Haitians are not particularly precocious. By 15 years of age only four percent of young Haitian women report sexual experience. The same is true of young men; only twelve percent of 15 year old Haitian men are sexually experienced (data not shown).

There are differences between men and women according to residence. In Port-au-Prince, a higher proportion of men than women report sexual experience in all age groups. In other urban areas, the proportion of men and women with sexual experience is roughly similar at 15-17 years of age and less difference is seen at older age groups than in Port-au-Prince. In rural areas after age 17 a greater proportion of young women report sexual experience than do young men. Since almost all first sexual experience is outside a union, this should not be due to a lower age at first union in rural areas. An alternative explanation may be that sexually experienced 15-19 year old males may be those more likely to migrate to urban areas after 19 years of age. Differences by residence are less clear for females and the lower rate reported by 20-24 year olds in Port-au-Prince is puzzling, but, because of the small number of cases is not significantly different than other parts of the country. Sexual experience rates for men increase with greater urbanization, although rates are essentially the same for 20-24 year olds in Port-au-Prince and other urban areas.

Among women, except for the 15-17 age group, the proportion reporting sexual experience decreases as the level of education increases ([Table 9-8](#)). For men the opposite is true with sexual experience increasing abruptly for those with some secondary education. Only for 15-17 year old males is there a consistent positive relationship between education level and sexual experience.

Tables 9-9 (women) and 9-10 (men) present data on the respondents, self-reported age at first sexual experience. Ten percent of young women and almost one-fourth of young men with sexual experience report that they had their first sexual experience before the age of fifteen. In Port-au-Prince and other urban areas over half the women (57-61%), had their first sexual experience by 17 years of age. In rural areas, this proportion is only 37 percent.

### **9.3 Use of Contraception**

Use of contraception at first intercourse is infrequent (Table 9-11). However, men (22.7 percent) were more than twice as likely as women (9.9 percent) to have used contraception ( $p < 0.05$ ). This is true at all ages except for those whose first intercourse was under the age of fifteen, where the proportion of men and women who used contraception was similar.

Among men and women there is no clear pattern of contraceptive use according to age at first sexual experience. Among men, however, the use of contraception at the time of their first sexual experience is almost 40 percent for those who initiate sexual intercourse between 20 and 24 years of age.

The method used by those young adults at the time of first intercourse shows that a large proportion of both sexes used less effective methods, such as withdrawal or the rhythm method (Table 9-12). While 44.6 percent of men (or their partner) who used a method at the time of their first sexual experience used a more effective method (condom, pill or tablets), this was true of only 28.5 percent of women. The greater use of condoms at first intercourse by males may reflect that, as seen previously, a greater proportion of first partners for males were "friends", while for females they were a fiancée or steady boyfriend. These data, along with the data on age of first sexual intercourse support the need for sex education programs among young adults in Haiti, beginning at the primary level.

Table 9-13 shows that among those young adults who did not use a contraceptive method at the time of first intercourse, the major reason for non-use was lack of knowledge of any method. More than half of women and 45 percent of men stated that lack of knowledge was the reason for non-use, while 13-14 percent of both sexes reported they did not plan on having sex when they did. More than 8 percent of women reported they desired a pregnancy at the time of first intercourse. Another 10 percent of women and 26 percent of men had other undetermined reasons.

The need for sex education is brought out in Table 9-14 which shows the percentage of men and women who know when during the menstrual cycle it is most probable for a woman to become pregnant (two weeks after menstruation). Only 10.6 percent of women and 3.7 percent of men correctly answered this question. Among women, slightly higher proportions of urban, in-union and sexual-

ly experienced women have this knowledge. Among men these differences were greater. Overall, men who were more urban, older, educated and sexually experienced were more likely to know the correct answer to this question. However, the proportion with this knowledge was still very low.

#### **9.4 Current Sexual Activity**

Forty-two percent of sexually experienced young women and 34 percent of sexually experienced young men reported having engaged in sexual activity within the past 30 days (Table 9-15). However, as one would expect, the proportion sexually active is highest among those in union for both sexes. More than three times as many young women in union (53 percent) report they are sexually active compared to those who are not in a union (17 percent). Similarly, 47 percent of young men in a union report that they are currently sexually active, compared to 27 percent who are not currently in a union. Not shown in the table is that of those women in union who are not sexually active, more than half, 51 percent, are either currently pregnant or post-partum/breastfeeding, while 40 percent of young men not sexually active report that their partner is pregnant or postpartum.

Among those young women who are sexually active, only 6 percent report they are currently using contraception. Even fewer young women in union, 5 percent, report that they are currently using a contraceptive method. Compared to young women, a greater proportion of young men who are sexually active, 27 percent, report that they or their partner are using a contraceptive method. Among these young men who are not in union, more than one-third, 34 percent, use contraception, compared to 19 percent of young men in union.

Table 9-16 shows the frequency of sexual relations during the past 30 days for women and men. Both women and men in union report sexual relations about four times, on average, during the past 30 days, while those not in union had sexual relations about three times, on average, during the past 30 days. Slightly more than half of women not in union had sexual relations twice or only once, while a similar proportion of men not in union had sexual relations three times or less. Except for men not in union, very few report more than one sexual partner in the past 30 days.

A strong limitation to the interpretation of this table is the fact that 40 to 53 percent of those in union and 22 to 24 percent of those not in union did not respond. One hypothesis may be that those who did not report how many sexual acts they had are those who had many sexual relations and who could not recall and/or specify the number. Whatever the answer to this may be, the data for young adults who are not in a union, especially women, indicate that, in general, they are not promiscuous and have sporadic sexual encounters. This is important information for family planning program officials since it affects how to

reach these persons and how to determine the most appropriate methods.



TABLE 9-1  
Percent Distribution of Selected Characteristics of Women Aged 15-24,  
By Current Age  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 9-1  
Répartition en Pourcentage des Caractéristiques Sélectionnées,  
Des femmes âgées de 15 à 24 ans,  
Par âge actuel  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Selected Characteristics Caractéristiques Sélectionnées	All Women 15-24 Toutes femmes 15-24	=====AGE=====	
		15-19	20-24
Current Union Status <u>Etat Civil Actuel</u>			
Jamais - Never	68.3	85.4	47.7
Vivavek - Visiting Relationship	5.7	4.8	6.6
Plasé - Consensual Union	16.3	5.8	28.7
Mariée - Married	6.7	1.8	12.4
Auparavant - Formerly*	3.1	2.0	4.4
<u>Education</u>			
None - Aucune	26.3	18.7	35.5
Primary 1-3 - Primaire 1 à 3	17.1	18.7	15.2
Primary 4-6 - Primaire 4 à 6	30.8	38.4	21.6
> Primary 6 - > Primaire 6	25.8	24.2	27.7
Number of Live Births <u>Nombre de Naissances Vivantes</u>			
0	69.9	86.8	49.5
1	18.9	10.6	28.7
2	7.3	2.0	13.6
3	2.4	0.5	4.6
4+	1.6	0.0	3.6
Number of Cases Nombre de Cas			
	770	423	347

\* Divorced, Separated, Widowed

\* Divorcée, Séparée, Veuve

TABLE 9-2  
Percent Distribution of Selected Characteristics of Men Aged 15-24,  
By Current Age  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 9-2  
Répartition en Pourcentage des Caractéristiques Sélectionnées,  
Des hommes âgés de 15 à 24 ans,  
Par âge actuel  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Selected Characteristics Caractéristiques Sélectionnées	All Men 15-24 Tous hommes 15-24	=====Age=====	
		15-19	20-24
<u>Current Union Status</u> <u>Etat Civil Actuel</u>			
Jamais - Never	84.2	94.0	71.6
Vivavek - Visiting Relationship	6.0	4.1	8.6
Plasé - Consensual Union	6.8	1.3	13.8
Marié - Married	0.9	0.0	1.9
Auparavant - Formerly*	2.2	0.6	4.1
<u>Education</u>			
None - Aucune	15.6	13.5	18.2
Primary 1-3 - Primaire 1 à 3	19.1	21.2	16.3
Primary 4-6 - Primaire 4 à 6	33.1	36.1	29.3
> Primary 6 - > Primaire 6	32.3	29.2	36.2
<u>Number of Live Births</u> <u>Nombre de Naissances Vivantes</u>			
0	92.3	98.9	83.7
1	4.8	1.1	9.7
2	2.2	0.0	5.0
3	0.6	0.0	1.4
4	0.1	0.0	0.3
<u>Number of Cases</u> <u>Nombre de Cas</u>			
	595	334	261

\* Divorced, Separated, Widowed

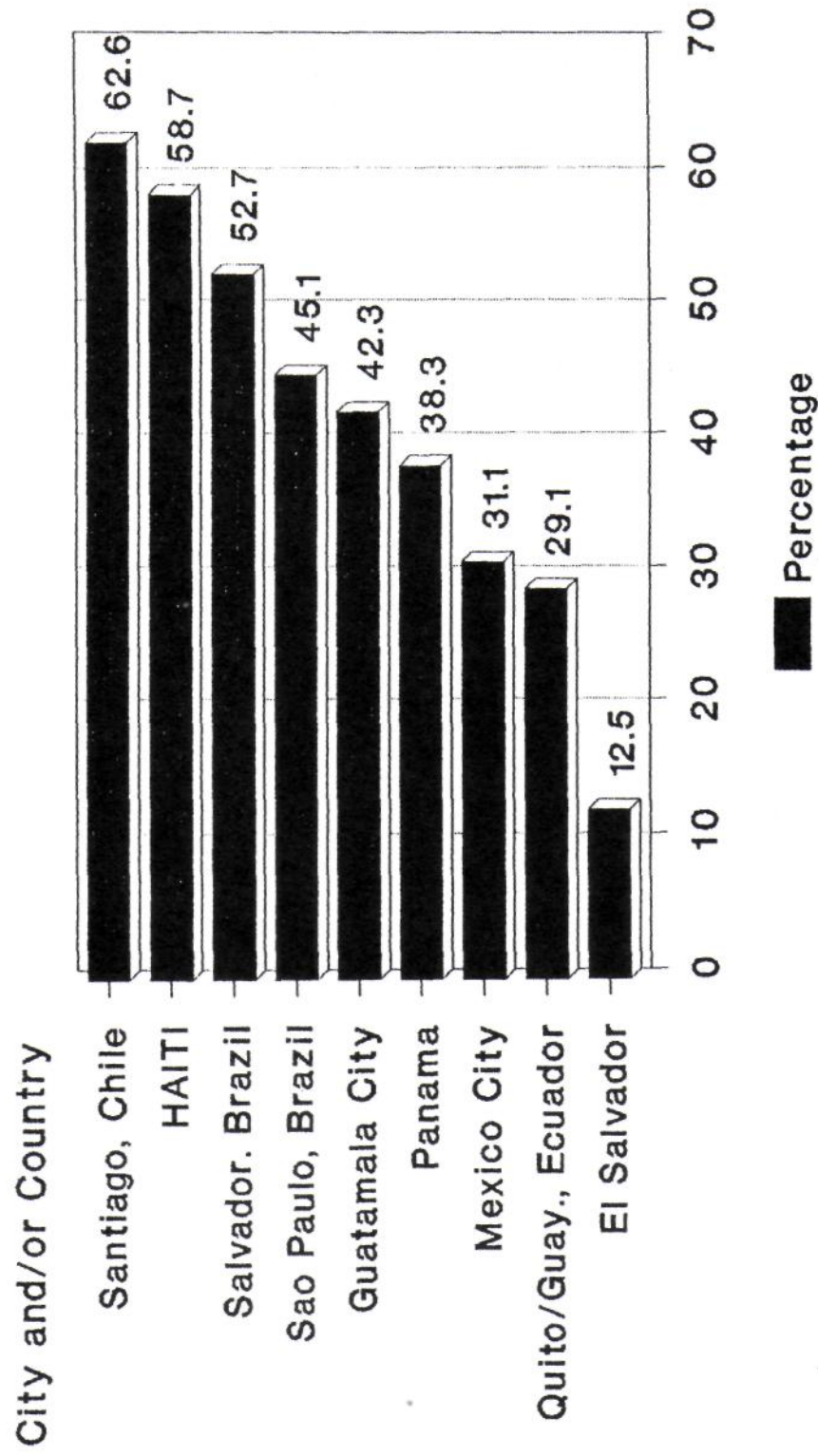
\* Divorcé, Séparé, Veuf

TABLE 9-3  
Percentage of First Births That Were Conceived Before First Union,  
Women Aged 15-24 Who Have Ever Been In Union,  
By Selected Characteristics and Current Age  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 9-3  
Pourcentage des Première Naissances Qui Ont Eté Conçu Avant la Première Union  
Des Femmes Agées de 15 à 24 Ans Qui Ont Eté en Union Au Moins Une Fois  
Par Caracteristiques Sélectionnées  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Selected Characteristics Caracteristiques Sélectionnées	First Child Born: ===Premier Enfant Né===		Total Pre-Union Conceptions Avant l'union	No. of Cases No. de Cas
	Before Union Avant l'Union	First 7 Months of Union Premiers 7 Mois de l'union		
All Women <u>Toutes les Femmes</u>	41.4	16.9	58.7	(240)
<u>Residence</u>				
Port-au-Prince	43.5	10.1	53.6	( 69)
Other Urban - Autre Urbain	55.4	12.5	67.9	( 56)
Rural	37.4	20.0	57.4	(115)
<u>Age at First Union</u>				
<u>Age à la première union</u>				
19 or Less - 19 ou moins	24.2	20.1	44.3	(145)
20-24	69.1	11.8	80.9	( 95)
<u>Education Level</u>				
<u>Niveau d'Education</u>				
None to Primary 3 /Aucune à Primaire 3	44.3	18.1	62.4	(138)
Primary 4-6 - Primaire 4 à 6	36.9	17.9	54.8	(60)
> Primary 6 - > Primaire 6	36.0	10.0	46.4	(42)

**FIGURE 3**  
**% Of First Births To Women In Union**  
**Conceived Before First Union**



Sources: CDC and Haiti National CPS 1989

TABLE 9-4  
Percentage of First Births That Were Conceived Before First Union,  
By Wives/Partners Of Men Aged 15-24 Who Have Ever Been In Union  
By Selected Characteristics and Current Age  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 9-4  
Pourcentage des Première Naissances Qui Ont Été Conçu Avant la Première Union  
Par Les Femmes/Partenaires des Hommes Agées de 15 à 24 Ans  
Qui Ont Été en Union Au Moins Une Fois  
Par Caractéristiques Sélectionnées  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

First Child Born:  
==Premier Enfant Né:==

Selected Characteristics Caractéristiques Sélectionnées	Before Union Avant l'Union	First 7 Months of Union Premiers 7 Mois de l'union	Total Pre-Union Conceptions Avant l'union	No. of Cases No. de Cas
All Men <u>Tous les Hommes</u>	69.6	3.6	73.2	(103)
<u>Résidence</u>				
Port-au-Prince	57.1	8.6	65.7	(35)
Other Urban - Autre Urbain	72.7	0.0	72.7	(33)
Rural	74.3	2.9	77.2	(35)
<u>Age at First Union</u>				
<u>Age à la première union</u>				
19 or Less - 19 ou moins	51.7	6.7	58.4	(46)
20-24	83.3	1.3	84.6	(57)



TABLE 9-5

Percentage of Last Pregnancies Resulting In A Live Birth That Were Unintended  
 Women Aged 15-24 Who Had A Live Birth In The Last Five Years,  
 By Number of Live Births and Current Union Status  
 The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 9-5

Pourcentage des Dernières Grossesses Qui Ont Aboutis à Une Naissance Vivante,  
 Qui N'Etaient Pas Voulus  
 Parmi les Femmes 15-24 Qui Ont Eues Une Naissance Vivante Depuis Cinq Ans  
 Par Nombre de Naissances Vivantes et Etat Civil Actuel  
 Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	All Women <u>Toutes les Femmes</u>		Current Union Status <u>Etat Civil Actuel</u>	
			<u>In Union</u> <u>En Union</u>	<u>Not In Union</u> <u>Pas En Union</u>
Total	32.3	(210)	27.6 (167)	54.4 (37)
Number of Live Births Nombre de <u>Naissances Vivantes</u>				
1	37.7	(131)	30.7 (100)	62.2 (31)
2	23.8	( 49)	22.2 (44)	** ( 5)
3+	23.2	( 30)	25.0 (28)	** ( 2)

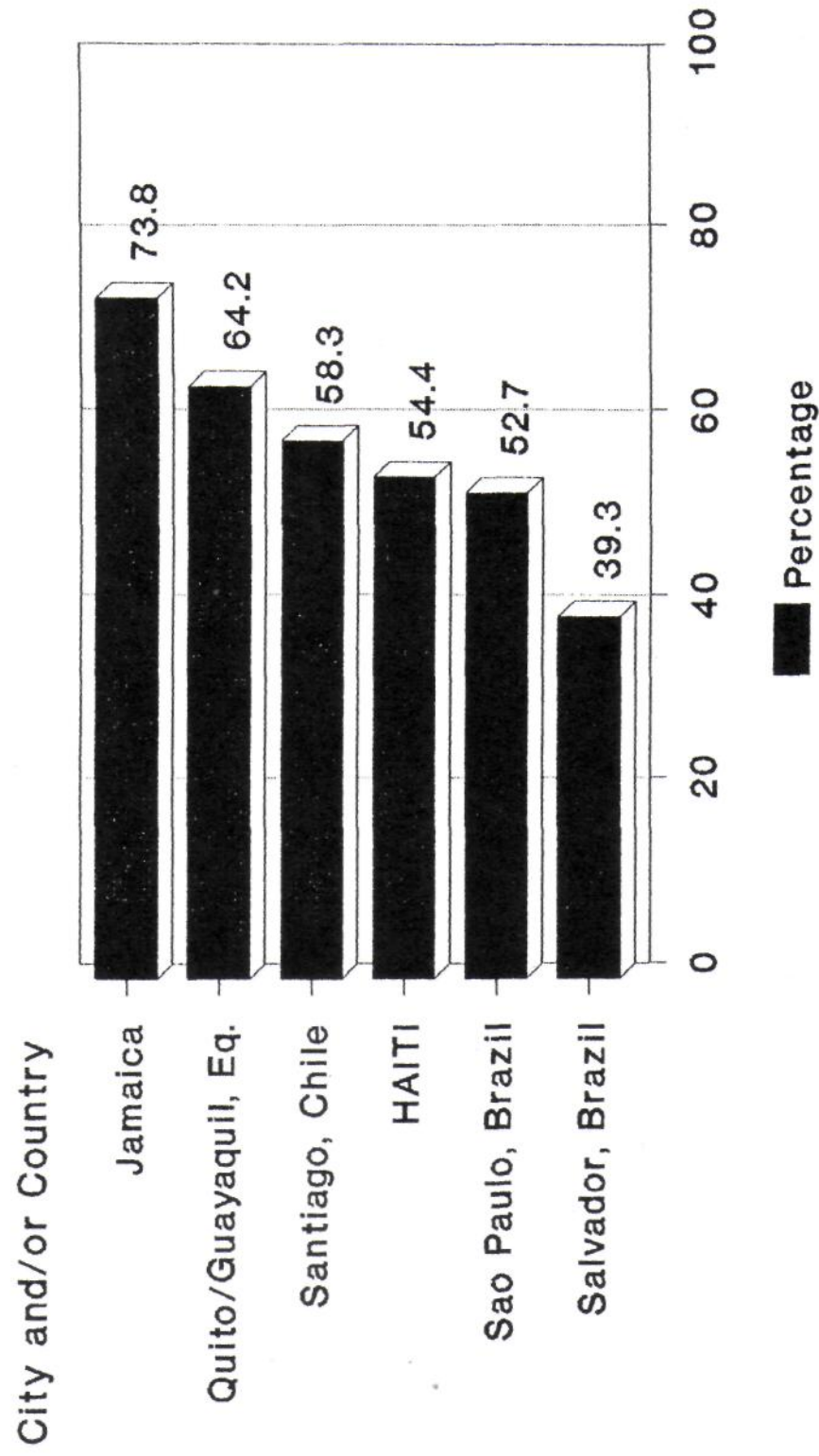
( ) = Nombre de cas non-ponderés

( ) = Number of unweighted cases

\*\* Fewer than 25 cases / Moins de 25 cas



**FIGURE 4**  
**% Of Last Live Births To Women 15-24**  
**Not In Union That Were Unintended**



Sources: CDC and Haiti National CPS 1989

TABLE 9-6

Percent Distribution of Relationship With Partner At First Sexual Intercourse,  
Women and Men Aged 15-24, By Age at First Intercourse  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 9-6

Répartition en Pourcentage du Rapport Avec Le Partenaire  
Aux Premiers Rapports Sexuels,  
Des Femmes et Des Hommes Agés de 15 à 49 Ans,  
Par Age aux Premiers Rapports Sexuels  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

FEMMES <u>WOMEN</u> Age At First Intercourse Age aux Premiers Rapports	Rapport Avec Le Partenaire =====Relationship With Partner=====						Total	N
	In Union En Union	Fiancé Renmen	Boyfriend Renmen	Friend Ami	Other Autre	Refusal Refus		
<15	0.0	0.0	88.6	2.9	8.6	0.0	100.0	27
15-17	2.5	1.7	90.8	0.0	2.2	2.5	100.0	88
18-19	4.4	1.5	87.4	0.0	3.7	3.0	100.0	83
20-24	11.7	6.7	76.7	0.0	1.7	3.3	100.0	42
Unknown / Inconnu	1.0	0.0	75.3	2.1	6.2	15.5	100.0	69
Total	3.8	1.8	84.3	0.7	4.4	5.4	100.0	309
 HOMMES <u>MEN</u>								
Age At First Intercourse Age aux Premiers Rapports	In Union En Union	Fiancée Renmen	Girlfriend Renmen	Friend Amie	Other Autre	Refusal Refus	Total	N
	In Union En Union	Fiancée Renmen	Girlfriend Renmen	Friend Amie	Other Autre	Refusal Refus		
>15	0.0	0.0	36.4	63.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	56
15-17	3.9	0.0	46.2	42.3	7.7	0.0	100.0	87
18-19	0.0	0.0	61.9	34.9	3.2	0.0	100.0	47
20-24	15.9	4.6	47.7	29.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	35
Unknown / Inconnu	1.1	0.0	28.4	52.3	4.5	13.6	100.0	61
Total	3.3	0.6	43.0	45.8	4.1	3.3	100.0	286

**FIGURE 5**  
**Percent of Women 15-24 Who Were**  
**In Union With Their First Sexual Partner**

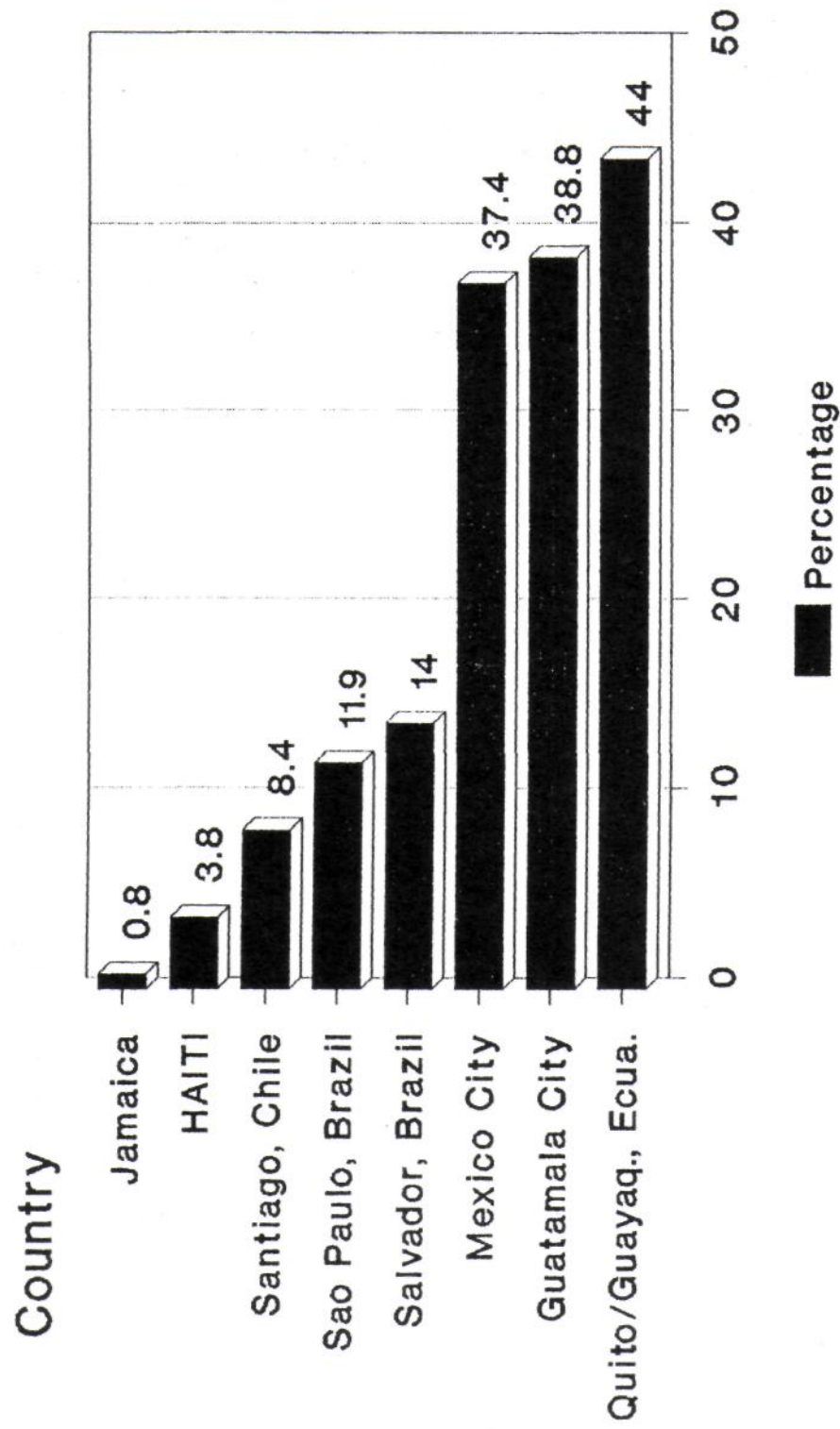


TABLE 9-7  
Percentage of Women and Men Aged 15-24 Reporting Sexual Experience,  
By Age Group and Residence  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 9-7  
Pourcentage des Femmes et des Hommes Agées de 15 à 24  
Qui Déclarent Qu'ils Ont de l'Expérience Sexuelle  
Par Tranche D'Age et Résidence  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Total			=====Résidence=====			
			Port au Prince	Other <u>Urban</u> Autre Urbain	Rural	
AGE	WOMEN - FEMMES					
15-17	12.4	(232)	16.7 ( 78)	20.3 (64)	7.8 ( 90)	
18-19	34.6	(191)	32.3 ( 65)	42.5 (40)	33.7 ( 86)	
20-24	63.9	(347)	49.2 (118)	68.8 (77)	68.4 (152)	
Total	41.4	(770)	35.3 (261)	45.9 (181)	42.7 (328)	
AGE	MEN - HOMMES					
15-17	22.2	(208)	45.6 (68)	21.7 (60)	12.5 ( 80)	
18-19	42.7	(126)	65.1 (43)	51.6 (31)	30.8 ( 52)	
20-24	63.0	(261)	74.8 (99)	75.4 (61)	53.5 (101)	
Total	44.4	(595)	63.3 (210)	49.3 (152)	34.3 (233)	

( ) = Nombre de cas non-ponderés

( ) = Number of unweighted cases

TABLE 9-8  
Percentage of Men and Women Aged 15-24 Reporting Sexual Experience,  
By Age Group and Education The 1989  
Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 9-8  
Pourcentage des Femmes et des Hommes Agés de 15 à 24  
Qui Déclarent Qu'ils Ont de l'Expérience Sexuelle  
Par Tranche D'Age et Niveau d'Education  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

			=====Education=====				
Total			None Aucune	Primary 1-3 Primaire 1-3	Primary 4-6 Primaire 4-6	> Prim. 6 Secondaire +	
AGE			FEMMES - WOMEN				
15-17	12.4	(232)	6.3 (32)	10.9 ( 41)	14.4 ( 91)	14.1 ( 68)	
18-19	34.6	(191)	40.6 (41)	41.7 ( 30)	33.7 ( 63)	25.4 ( 57)	
20-24	63.9	(347)	81.4 (105)	72.4 ( 52)	54.6 ( 75)	44.2 (115)	
Total	41.4	(770)	59.9 (178)	43.6 (123)	32.8 (229)	31.5 (240)	
AGE			MEN - HOMMES				
15-17	22.2	(232)	9.5 (23)	11.7 (35)	17.7 ( 73)	41.7 ( 77)	
18-19	42.7	(191)	38.1 (12)	35.9 (26)	39.4 ( 43)	53.9 ( 45)	
20-24	63.0	(347)	59.1 (39)	54.2 (38)	57.6 ( 67)	73.3 (117)	
Total	44.4	(595)	39.5 (74)	33.5 (99)	38.3 (183)	59.6 (239)	

( ) = Nombre de cas non-ponderés

( ) = Number of unweighted cases



TABLE 9-9  
Age At First Sexual Experience of Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15-24,  
By Residence and Education  
(Percent Distribution)  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 9-9  
Age à la Première Expérience Sexuelle  
Des Femmes Agées de 15 à 24 Ans Avec l'Expérience Sexuelle  
Par Résidence et Niveau d'Education  
(Répartition en Pourcentage)  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Age At 1st Sex	Total	=====Résidence=====			=====Education=====			
		Port au Prince	Other Urban Autre Urbain	Rural	None Aucune	Primary (1-3) Primaire (1-3)	Primary (4-6) Primaire (4-6)	> Prim. 6
Age Aux Premiers Rapports								
12-14	10.0	12.7	17.3	7.3	10.2	12.1	4.3	15.5
15-17	35.0	44.3	44.2	29.4	34.0	25.8	46.8	29.6
18-19	37.8	25.3	19.2	46.8	41.5	48.5	30.9	31.0
20- 24	17.2	17.7	19.2	16.5	14.4	13.6	18.1	23.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases Nombre de Cas	238*	79	52	109	71	43	67	59

\* Not including 48 women who did not know their age at their first sexual experience, 22 women who refused to respond and 1 who was inadvertently not asked the survey question on age at first sexual experience.

\* Les 48 femmes qui ignorait leur âge au moment de leurs premiers rapports sexuels, les 22 qui ont refusée de répondre et 1 femme à qui en erreur on n'a pas posé la question sur l'âge à la première expérience sexuelle, ne sont pas comprises dans le total.



TABLE 9-10  
Age At First Sexual Experience of Sexually Experienced Men Aged 15-24,  
By Residence and Education  
(Percent Distribution)  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 9-10  
Age à la Première Expérience Sexuelle des Hommes Agés de 15 à 24 Ans  
Des Hommes Agés de 15 à 24 Ans Avec l'Expérience Sexuelle  
Par Résidence et Niveau d'Education  
(Répartition en Pourcentage)  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Age At 1st Sex	Total	=====Résidence=====			=====Education=====		
		Port au Prince	Other Urban Autre Urbain	Rural	None to Prim. 3 Aucune à Prim. 3	Primary (4-6) Primaire (4-6)	> Primary 6 >Primaire 6
<u>Age Aux Premiers Rapports</u>							
7-11	8.3	7.1	8.2	9.6	4.6	11.4	8.3
12-14	15.5	18.8	19.7	9.6	12.3	8.9	21.1
15-17	37.6	42.9	36.1	32.7	41.5	36.7	36.1
18-19	22.7	17.9	18.0	30.8	26.2	26.6	18.8
20-24	15.9	13.4	18.0	17.3	15.4	16.6	15.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases Nombre de Cas	225*	112	61	52	46	57	122

\* Not including 8 men who did not know their age at their first sexual experience and 53 men who refused to respond to the survey question on age at first sexual experience.

\* Les 8 hommes qui ignorait leur âge au moment de leurs premiers rapports sexuels et 22 hommes qui ont refusée de répondre à la question sur l'âge à la première expérience sexuelle ne sont pas compris dans le total.

TABLE 9-11  
Percent of Women And Men Aged 15-24  
Who Used Contraception At First Intercourse, By Age at First Intercourse  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 9-11  
Le Pourcentage Des Femmes et Des Hommes Agés de 15 à 24 Ans,  
Qui Ont Utilisé La Contraception Au Moment de Leur Premiers Rapports Sexuels,  
Par Age aux Premiers Rapports Sexuels  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Age At First Intercourse Age aux Premiers <u>Rapports Sexuels</u>	% Used Contraception % Qui A Utilisé La Contraception	
	Femmes ===Women===	Hommes ====Men====
14 or less / 14 ou moins	12.7 (46)	13.6 (56)
15-17	8.4 (88)	28.9 (87)
18-19	9.1 (81)	19.1 (47)
20-24	15.0 (42)	38.6 (35)
Unknown / Inconnu	<u>7.6</u> <u>(52)</u>	<u>17.1</u> <u>(61)</u>
All 15-24 Year Olds Toutes personnes âgées de 15 à 24 ans	9.9 (309)	22.7 (286)

( ) = Nombre de cas non-ponderés

( ) = Number of unweighted cases

TABLE 9-12  
 Method Used By Women And Men Aged 15-24  
 Who Used Contraception At First Intercourse  
 The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 9-12  
 La Méthode Utilisée Par Les Femmes et Les Hommes Agés de 15 à 24 Ans,  
 Qui Ont Utilisé La Contraception Au Moment de Leur Premiers Rapports Sexuels  
 Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Method Méthode	Women ==Femmes==	Men ==Hommes==
Withdrawal / Retrait	37.2	28.9
Condom	16.3	39.8
Rhythm	9.3	19.3
Pill / Pilule	7.0	4.8
Tablets / Tablettes	4.7	0.0
Other / Autre	11.6	2.4
Don't Remember / Ne se souvient pas	14.0	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases Nombre de Cas	(34)	(68)

TABLE 9-13  
Percent Distribution of Reasons for Not Having Used A Contraceptive Method  
At The Time Of First Sexual Experience,  
Women and Men 15-24,  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 9-13  
Les Raisons Pour Ne Pas Avoir Utilisée Une Méthode Contraceptive  
Au Moment Des Premiers Rapports Sexuels  
(Répartition en Pourcentage)  
Les Femmes et Les Hommes Agés de 15 à 24 Ans,  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

RAISONS <u>REASONS</u>	FEMMES	MEN
	<u>WOMEN</u>	<u>HOMMES</u>
Don't Know Any Method - Ne connaît pas de méthode	56.6	45.0
Didn't Plan Sex - N'a Pas Prévus Rapports Sexuels	13.8	13.0
Desired Pregnancy - Grossesse désirée	8.5	1.9
Thought Pregnancy Impossible /Croyais Grossesse Impossible	3.5	4.5
Don't Remember - Ne Se Souvient Pas	2.1	2.6
Refused to Answer - Refus de répondre	1.8	1.9
Against Religion - Contre la religion	1.2	0.0
Embarrassed - Honte	0.9	0.7
Method Unavailable - Méthode non-disponible	0.9	1.9
Partner's Responsibility /Responsabilité du Partenaire	0.6	1.9
Health Concerns - Soucis sanitaires	0.3	0.7
Undetermined Reasons - Raisons Non-déterminées	10.0	26.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases - Nombre de cas	233	209

TABLE 9-14

Percent of Women and Men Aged 15-24 Who Know When During The Menstrual Cycle  
It Is Most Probable For A Women To Become Pregnant,  
By Selected Characteristics  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 9-14

Pourcentage des Femmes et des Hommes Agés de 15 à 24 Ans  
Qui Connait Le Moment Pendant Le Cycle Menstruel  
Lorsqu'il Est Le Plus Probable Qu'une Femme Puisse Tomber Enceinte,  
Par Caracteristiques Sélectionnées  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	FEMMES		HOMMES	
	=====WOMEN=====		=====MEN=====	
	% Who Know % Qui Connait	No. of Cases No. de Cas	% Who Know % Qui Connait	No. of Cases No. de Cas
Total	10.6	(770)	3.7	(595)
<u>Résidence</u>				
Port-au-Prince	12.6	(261)	9.1	(210)
Other Urban Autre Urbain	12.7	(181)	5.3	(152)
Rural	9.2	(328)	0.9	(233)
<u>Age</u>				
15-19	10.0	(423)	2.2	(334)
20-24	11.2	(347)	5.8	(261)
<u>Marital Status</u>				
<u>Etat Civil</u>				
In Union - En Union	13.1	(210)	2.7	( 82)
Not In / Pas En Union	9.6	(560)	3.9	(513)
<u>Education</u>				
None - Aucune	11.4	(178)	0.0	( 74)
Prim. 1-3	6.4	(123)	3.2	( 99)
Prim. 4-6	9.5	(229)	0.4	(183)
> Prim. 6	13.8	(240)	9.4	(239)
<u>Sexually Experienced*</u>				
<u>Expérience Sexuelle*</u>				
Yes - Oui	12.8	(309)	5.7	(286)
No - Non	9.1	(454)	2.2	(306)

\*One woman who refused to answer this question is not included in the total.

\*Une femme qui a refusé de répondre à cette question n'est pas comprise dans le total.

TABLE 9-15  
Percent of Sexually Experienced Women and Men Aged 15-24  
Who Had Sexual Relations Within The Past 30 Days  
And Of Those Who Had Sexual Relations In The Past 30 Days,  
The Percent Currently Using Contraception, By Union Status  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 9-15  
Parmi Les Femmes et Les Hommes Agés de 15 à 24 Ans  
Qui Ont de L'Experience Sexuelle,  
Le Pourcentage Qui A Eu des Rapports Sexuels Pendant Les 30 Derniers Jours,  
Et Parmi Ceux Qui A Eu des Rapports Sexuels Pendant Les 30 Derniers Jours,  
Le Pourcentage Qui Utilisent Actuellement La Contraception, Par Etat Civil  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

Union Status <u>Etat Civil</u>	% Sexually Active % Actif Sexuelment		% Using Contraception % Qui Utilisent La Contraception	
			<u>WOMEN</u>	
Total	42.0	(315)	6.3	(134)
En Union - In Union	53.2	(210)	4.8	(112)
Pas En Union Not In Union	17.0	(105)	**	( 22)
			<u>MEN</u>	
Total	33.7	(288)	27.4	(94)
En Union - In Union	46.9	( 82)	18.9	(38)
Pas En Union Not In Union	27.8	(206)	33.8	(56)

\*\* Fewer than 25 cases / Moins de 25 cas

( ) = Nombre de cas non-ponderés (  
) = Number of unweighted cases



TABLE 9-16

Percent Distribution of Frequency of Sexual Relations In Past 30 Days  
Sexually Active Women Aged 15-49 and Men Aged 15-59, By Current Union Status  
And Percentage Who Had More Than One Sexual Partner  
The 1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

TABLEAU 9-16

Répartition en Pourcentage de la Fréquence des Rapports Sexuels  
Pendant Les 30 Derniers Jours,  
Des Femmes Agées de 15 à 49 et Des Hommes Agés de 15 à 59 Ans  
Qui Sont Actifs Sexuellement, Par Etat Civil Actuel  
Et Pourcentage Qui A Eu Plus D'Un Partenaire Sexuel  
Enquête Nationale Haitienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>MEN</u>	
	In Union En Union	Not In Union Pas En Union	In Union En Union	Not In Union Pas En Union
<u>Fréquence</u> <u>Frequency</u>				
1	4.4	21.9	8.8	23.2
2	7.3	30.3	13.8	17.9
3	8.6	6.3	10.1	13.1
4	6.4	3.1	9.6	7.1
5	6.8	6.3	5.3	1.8
6	5.4	0.0	4.8	3.0
7	3.1	0.0	2.2	3.6
8+	4.7	9.4	5.2	6.6
Unknown /Inconnu	53.3	21.9	40.0	23.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean* Moyen*	4.1	2.8	3.6	3.0
Percentage 2+ Partners Pourcentage 2+ Partenaires	1.5	3.3	4.1	21.4
Nombre de Cas Number of Cases	661	29	588	130

\*Excludes those whose frequency of sexual relations was unknown

\*On a exclu tout ceux dont la fréquence des rapports sexuels est inconnue

## 10. KNOWLEDGE OF AIDS

Tables 10-1 shows that knowledge of AIDS in Haiti is almost universal, with 98 percent having heard of the disease, with no differences according to the socio-demographic characteristics shown. In addition, Table 10-2 shows that almost no one in Haiti believes there is a cure for AIDS, again with no difference according to socio-demographic characteristics.

TABLE 10-1  
Percentage of Women 15-49 Who Have Heard of AIDS, By Residence  
By Union Status, Age and Education  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 10-1  
Le pourcentage des femmes âgées de 15 à 49 ans qui ont entendu parler du SIDA  
Par résidence, état civil, âge et éducation  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	=====Residence=====					
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Port au Prince</u>	<u>Other Urban</u>	<u>Autre Urbain</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
All Women/ Toutes les femmes	98.1 (1991*)	99.6 (581)	99.3 (446)	97.1 (964)		
<u>Union Status /</u> <u>Etat Civil</u>						
Not In Union/ Pas en union	98.3 (815)	99.4 (309)	99.5 (198)	97.4 (308)		
In Union/ En union	98.0 (1176)	100.0 (272)	99.2 (248)	97.4 (656)		
<u>Age</u>						
15-24	98.4 (768)	99.6 (261)	99.5 (181)	97.6 (326)		
25-29	98.3 (393)	100.0 (122)	100.0 ( 87)	97.3 (184)		
30-34	98.0 (299)	100.0 ( 89)	98.3 ( 60)	97.3 (150)		
35-39	97.9 (215)	97.7 ( 44)	100.0 ( 50)	97.5 (121)		
40-44	97.3 (189)	100.0 ( 35)	100.0 ( 44)	96.4 (110)		
45-49	98.5 (127)	100.0 ( 30)	** ( 24)	98.6 ( 73)		
<u>Education</u>						
None - Aucune	96.9 (851)	99.2 (118)	98.7 (156)	96.4 (577)		
Prim. 1-3	98.0 (301)	100.0 ( 86)	98.4 ( 63)	97.4 (152)		
Prim. 4-6	100.0 (410)	100.0 (124)	100.0 (113)	100.0 (173)		
> Prim. 6	99.8 (429)	99.6 (253)	100.0 (114)	100.0 ( 62)		

\* Does not include 5 women who were not asked this question.

\* 5 femmes auxquelles cette question n'a pas été posée ne sont pas comprises dans le total.

\*\*Fewer than 25 cases / Moins de 25 cas.

( ) = Nombre de cas non-ponderés

( ) = Number of unweighted cases

TABLE 10-2  
Of Those Women 15-49 Who Have Heard of AIDS,  
The Percentage Who Believe There Is A Cure For AIDS, By Residence  
By Union Status, Age and Education  
Haitian National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1989

TABLEAU 10-2  
Parmi les femmes âgées de 15 à 49 ans qui ont entendu parler du SIDA  
Le pourcentage qui croit qu'il y a un cure pour le SIDA, par résidence  
Par état civil, âge et éducation  
Enquête Nationale Haïtienne sur la Contraception, 1989

	<u>Total</u>	=====Residence=====			
		<u>Port au Prince</u>	<u>Other Urban</u>	<u>Autre Urbain</u>	<u>Rural</u>
All Women/ Toutes les femmes	1.6 (1961)	2.1 (579)	0.9 (443)		1.6 (939)
<u>Union Status /</u> <u>Etat Civil</u>					
Not In Union/ Pas en union	1.6 (804)	2.3 (307)	1.5 (197)		1.3 (300)
In Union/ En union	1.6 (1157)	1.8 (272)	0.4 (246)		1.7 (639)
<u>Age</u>					
15-24	1.6 (758)	2.3 (260)	1.7 (180)		1.3 (318)
25-29	0.7 (388)	1.6 (122)	0.0 ( 87)		0.6 (179)
30-34	2.1 (294)	2.3 ( 89)	1.7 ( 59)		2.1 (146)
35-39	0.6 (211)	4.6 ( 43)	0.0 ( 50)		0.0 (118)
40-44	2.1 (185)	0.0 ( 35)	0.0 ( 44)		2.8 (106)
45-49	4.1 (125)	0.0 ( 30)	** ( 23)		5.6 ( 72)
<u>Education</u>					
None - Aucune	1.7 (827)	0.9 (117)	0.7 (154)		2.0 (556)
Prim. 1-3	1.6 (296)	2.3 ( 86)	1.6 ( 62)		1.4 (148)
Prim. 4-6	1.0 (410)	1.6 (124)	0.0 (113)		1.2 (173)
> Prim. 6	1.8 (428)	2.8 (252)	1.8 (114)		0.0 ( 62)

( ) = Nombre de cas non-ponderés

\*\*Fewer than 25 cases / Moins de 25 cas. ( ) = Number of unweighted cases

## 11. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The most striking conclusion from this survey is not the low level of contraceptive prevalence (11 percent), but rather the lack of knowledge of contraceptive methods and sources for obtaining them. This lack of knowledge exists despite many years of family planning service delivery programs in Haiti and seems to be especially true among young adults. The result is that only slightly more than half of all births in Haiti are planned and almost 30 percent of women and more than 20 percent of men are in need of family planning services.

The most pressing recommendation, therefore, is that information, education and communication (IEC) activities be stepped up in all family planning service delivery programs. The proposed new USAID-supported public sector family planning project must include a strong IEC component. Current family planning service delivery programs in both the public and private sectors should also emphasize IEC activities to the maximum extent possible.

These IEC activities must provide information about the contraceptive methods available in Haiti and where to obtain them. This must be carried out not only through the mass media, but also through community health workers (agents de santé communautaire) and others who have regular contact with males and females of reproductive age.

An additional recommendation in this area is that the survey results be used to promote certain contraceptive methods and to specific sub-groups in the population who were identified as needing particular education efforts. Specifically this should include promoting all methods to young adults and others who are not in a consensual or marital union, promoting methods other than the condom to men and promoting permanent and semi-permanent methods (IUD and sterilization) to all groups.

A major reason for non-use of contraception by women is that they are post-partum and/or breastfeeding. However, as mentioned above, almost half of most recent pregnancies were unplanned. This group should be targeted for appropriate contraceptive methods, particularly since the duration of breastfeeding is long and is accompanied by supplemental feeding to an important extent, reducing the length of post-partum amenorrhea. These women may be reached relatively easily since two-thirds of women receive pre-natal care.

Since more than half of all births outside Port-au-Prince take place at home with assistance from a health care worker, a program to train additional personnel in IUD insertion is indicated. This must be combined with efforts to overcome the reluctance of Haitians to use a product such as an IUD (whose use is extremely low), which is considered to be "foreign" to the body.

Very few young adults of either sex know when during the menstrual cycle a woman is most likely to get pregnant. A further need

was thus identified in the related area of family life or sex education. This should be carried out in schools and elsewhere among those not in school and must begin at the youngest age possible in the Haitian cultural context.

It is noteworthy that three-fourths of men and women say they are willing to pay for a method. Although it is recognized that respondents may have overstated their willingness to pay for a method, even if only half could truly do so, the potential may exist for a successful social marketing program, in spite of the fact that few non-users identified pharmacies as a potential source of obtaining methods. Again, educational efforts are indicated as innovative service delivery techniques are initiated.

Tighter control procedures must be used to track condom distribution, as perhaps one million condoms per year are not accounted for by client use or waste. This could be accomplished through condom sales in a social marketing program, and/or an improved logistics management system.

Prenatal care in rural areas is utilized to a lesser extent than in urban areas. Also, more women in rural areas than in urban areas give birth at home with no professional assistance. The policy implications of these findings are that efforts must be made to find the exact reasons why, and to establish accessible service delivery points to encourage rural women to obtain prenatal care more frequently and earlier. Moreover, it is clear that further IEC activities must be carried out to convince women in rural areas and those with little or no education of the benefits of early prenatal care and delivering their children either at a health facility or at home with professional care.



## REFERENCES

1. The methods considered to be "modern" by these surveys are: the pill, the iud, the condom, female or male sterilization, injectables, vaginal foam and vaginal tablets. Cayemittes and Chahnazarian, *Survie et Santé de l'Enfant en Haiti*. Editions de l'Enfance, Port-au-Prince, 1989.
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